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Gas Buffer Zone Set Up; Allied Front Call Pressed; WAAC Recruiting Drive

The World's Day—July 20, 1942

Washington: Buffer Zone Near Gas Rationing

The War Production Board set up a buffer zone of 162 counties west of the East Coast gasoline rationing area in which gasoline deliveries will be cut 25 per cent July 22 in a move to prevent rationed motorists from crossing the border line and getting unlimited fuel.

The House passed the $6,143,900,000 tax bill sending it to the Senate, approving a 90 per cent excess profits tax and a combined normal and surtax of 45 per cent on corporations. [Page 3.]

An increase in the price ceiling on canned soup was ordered by the Office of Price Administration to compensate canners and dealers for the larger cans and more highly concentrated soup they are now required to sell.

The prices of foods not under the general price ceiling advanced an average of 4.8 per cent and controlled food prices declined an average of 1.3 per cent between mid-May and Mid-June, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

A measure giving all officers and enlisted men on duty aboard a submarine 50 per cent above the regular pay for their rank was approved by the House Naval Committee.

Europe: Russians Pin Hopes on Second Front

The Russian people have been led to expect that a second front by the United Nations is to be opened momentarily, it was reported from Moscow. [Pages 1 and 7.]

Important announcements from Britain on postwar planning are expected to be made this week in an address by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden at Nottingham and by Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for Colonies and leader of the House of Lords, at the next sitting of the Lords, it was reported from London.

Interned French warships at Alexandria are the subject of conversations still in progress between representatives of the United States State Department and British authorities, it was announced in London.

New England: Recruiting Drive Opens for WAAC

Bay State women enlist in Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as recruiting drive began. [Page 2.]

Navy Cross was awarded to Lieut. Robert S. Kelly, commander of a Navy P-T boat, for sinking a Japanese cruiser, in ceremonies at Boston Navy Yard. [Page 2.]

Former Mayor Curley, seeking revocation of $500-a-week payments to the City of Boston, testified he had sold a dozen silver plates costing $2,000 to make previous payments. [Page 2.]

Four-day strike at two Monsanto chemical plants, vital to war industry, at Everett, Mass., came to an end. [Page 5.]

Another strike in Massachusetts ended by settlement at A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody. [Page 2.]

National: Air Freighters Get New Support

Giant aerial freighters capable of carrying as much as 14 tons were suggested by Henry J. Kaiser, shipbuilder, at a launching at Portland, Ore., as the logical means of counterattacking the submarine attacks on American shipping. [Page 3, and Intimate Message, First Page, Second Section.]

The United Fruit Company announced its intention to develop in Central and South America numerous natural products formerly imported from the Far East, such as rubber, manila hemp, quinine, palm oil. [Financial Page.]

Wendell L. Willkie, addressing a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Los Angeles, said that race prejudice in the United States was breaking down under pressure of the war. [Page 3.]

Approximately 800 members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps reported at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to begin an intensive military training course. [First Page, Second Section.]

Pacific Area: Hurley and Fraser in Australia

Brig. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Minister, and Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand arrived in Australia, presumably to take part in conferences by United Nations leaders on strategy in the southwest Pacific, it was announced from Sydney.

Americas: Break With Axis Demanded in Chile

A Chilean mass meeting attended by 8,000 heard Marcial Mora, former chairman of the Radical Party, and other speakers demand a break with the Axis.

In Rio de Janeiro, Maj. Filinto Müller, who has been accused of fascist leanings, resigned as Police Chief of the Federal District. In a departmental shake-up of unexplained motives, he returns to Army duty.

Brazil's National Petroleum Council estimated 21,000 private cars and 1,000 official cars in Rio alone would go into storage due to bans under the gasoline shortage.

Mexico's Chief of Staff, Gen. Salvador Sanchez, declared after an inspection that Mexico is now "perfectly prepared to defend her territory although not yet ready for offensive warfare."

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarized on Page 1 in Column 8.

Bay State OPA Begins Probe Of Reported Ration Book Sales

The State Office of Price Administration today launched a thorough investigation of widespread reports of illegal possession of A ration books and supplemental gasoline permits.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State OPA Director, ordered the investigation on receipt of numerous reports that basic and supplemental ration books were being sold illegally.

The Parkman action was disclosed after Boston and Cambridge police started checking reports that ration books were being sold at prices ranging from $1 to $5.

OPA Director, at the same time, pointed out that the OPA is setting up a system to provide a complete check of the source of issuance of ration books through serial numbers. By these serial numbers, he explained, it can readily be determined whether the possessor is legally entitled to the book.

Also this system is expected to uncover any counterfeit ration books that may be in circulation.

Mr. Parkman also instructed local rationing boards to be strict, not lenient, in disposition of applications for supplementary gasoline under the permanent coupon system going into effect on Wednesday.

The Parkman instructions were issued after pressure was exerted from various sources to allow the board to "go light" on supplementary applications so that no hardship would be experienced by automobile drivers.

Strict interpretation of gasoline regulations is necessary "because of the extremely critical petroleum supply situation," Mr. Parkman said. The Director also called

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, July 20, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Christian Science Services on Radio	7
Daily Features Page	17
Editorials	18
Entertainment Timetable	4
Financial Pages	13-15
For Children	12
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	7
Maine Letter	5
Radio Timestable	4
Sports Page	8
The Home Forum	10
The Secret Weapon (With Spanish Translation)	

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Devens Hails Queen of The Netherlands

Ovation is given to the royal visitor as she inspects fort on her way to Bay State capital.

By Josephine B. Ripley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Ayer, Mass., July 20—Wilhelmina, exiled Queen of the Netherlands, had her first glimpse today of the military might of the United States—the great Ally whose power she believes will ultimately be a factor in freeing her conquered people.

In a carefully guarded automobile, Queen Wilhelmina drove from her pretty summer home at Lee, Mass., to Fort Devens at Ayer, Mass., where thousands of America's fast-growing Army, from seasoned veterans to raw recruits, turned out to honor her.

The Queen stopped at the great training center that sprawls over many square miles of the rolling Massachusetts countryside on her way to Boston for her first visit to the Governor and the capital city of the State which is now her host.

The day's program called for a stop for lunch in elm-shaded Groton, Mass., immediately before her entrance into the Fort. A guard of honor greeted her as artillery on the parade ground boomed out a 21-gun salute. In the Queen's party were the Netherlands Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander Loudon, Dutch military and naval attaches, and others.

Arrived on Schedule

The royal party arrived at the Fort at 1:30 p. m. on schedule, the Queen riding in the black sedan loaned her by President Roosevelt during her visit to this country.

She alighted from the car as it came into the military reservation. She wore a thin, white, ankle-length coat over a blue and white print dress. She had on a broad-rimmed white straw hat.

It was noticed that she wore rather heavy brown lisle stockings and brown low-heeled shoes.

Among those presented to her after she alighted were Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general of the First Corps Area; Col. William A. Smith, commander of Fort Devens, and Brig. Gen. Henry C. Pillsbury, commander of the post hospital.

As she inspected an infantry battalion drawn up in her honor, Queen Wilhelmina bowed low before an American flag held by the color guard.

Visits Mess Hall

The next stop was the Red Cross building, where the Queen was presented with a bouquet of six dozen white roses by Mrs. Smith, wife of the Post commander and head of the Red Cross activities here. The Queen commented that the structure was very attractive to be a permanent building at the Army cantonment.

The Dutch ruler also expressed interest in the mess hall, where she was next taken. She asked several questions about the menu, and was told that the same dishes are served to all the men in each division. She inquired what the men had to drink for breakfast, and was told they had their choice of three beverages.

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Soviets Slow Down Nazi Drive on Don; Setbacks to Russians Alarm British; Moscow Asks Roosevelt for New Front

Warning of crisis by Lyttelton—A second front or mass raids under consideration.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 20—"At no time since the Battle of Britain have we stood in graver peril."

This statement made by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, in a speech at Aldershot this week end sums up the widespread concern here at the military situation in Southern Russia.

The German drive in the direction of the Caucasus combined with the still serious threat to Egypt, and the thorny problem of shipping losses due to the U-boat warfare back up only too strongly Captain Lyttelton's declaration that the "eighty days in front of us are some of the gravest we have ever faced."

Added to the grave implications of Captain Lyttelton's remarks were those made by the former War Minister, Leslie Hore-Belisha, who, in a speech at Devonport, declared that Russia might face an attack from Japan "at any moment."

Mr. Hore-Belisha proclaimed that the successful opening of a second front immediately would bring the prospect of victory nearer.

Change Seen in Press

The demand for a second front have been revived with fresh force as a result of the new crisis in Russia. There is a strong feeling that the crucial moment is approaching, if it hasn't already actually arrived for putting into effect plans referred to by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt for diverting German forces from the Russian front.

Renewed advocacy of a second front differs somewhat from earlier campaigns.

The Communist Party in Britain still continues its efforts to stir up enthusiasm for a second front by means of posters and political meetings, but the attitude of the press has now altered.

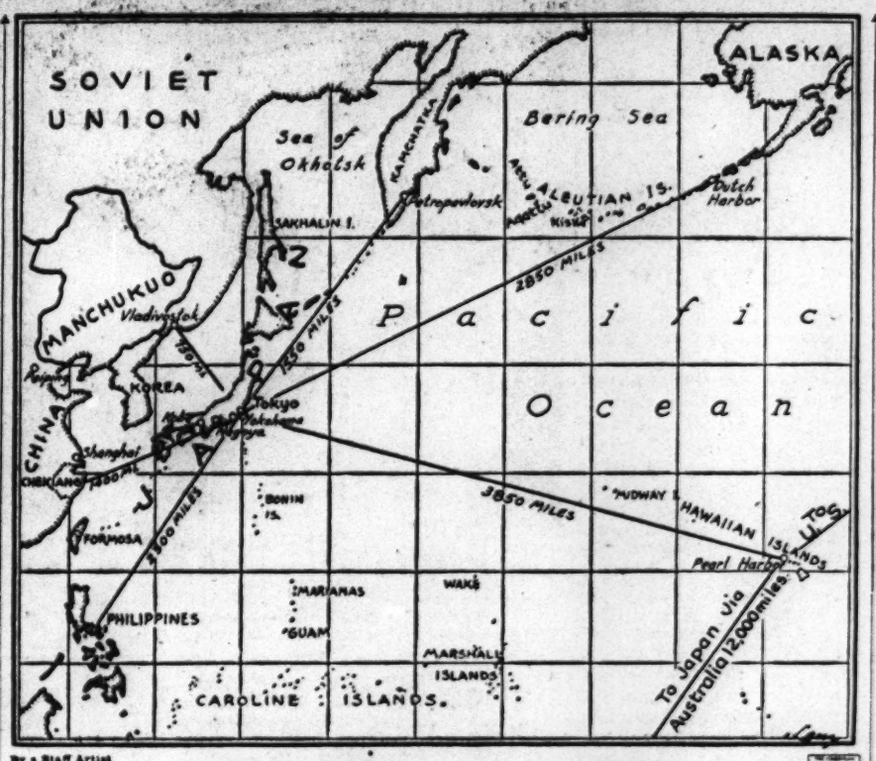
A Question of Means

Typical of the present approach is an editorial in the Manchester Guardian today which declares: "No one, least of all the British and American Governments, can fail to see that if it can possibly be done we must appear in force on the European field in time to help Russia."

But the Guardian goes on to point out that this is a question of means, and that the answer depends partly on the Allies beating down the U-boats and partly on clearing up the situation in Egypt so as to free a portion of the shipping now required for the long supply route round the Cape.

The most significant note in this

Continued on Page 6, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

Possible Routes for Aid to Russia

The long-range task that would fall upon the United States forces the moment Japan attacked Russia is indicated in the map. Russia's preoccupation with the German offensive would make it dependent upon the United States for help.

Russia Fears Assault by Japanese; Burden Would Fall on U. S. Air Force

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20—The Soviet Government is making renewed and strong representations to President Roosevelt to speed up the opening of a second front against Germany in Europe.

The Russian appeal is concerned not only with reducing the Nazi attack but with averting a Japanese attack in the East.

The Soviet officials are apprehensive that unless the strength of the German invasion against their western borders is diverted, Tokyo will soon seize the opportunity to launch an offensive against Russia.

While the United States wants to see Russia an active ally against Japan, it is an open question whether the extension of the war to the Siberian front might at this moment be more of a liability to the United States than an asset.

Washington military authorities are in full agreement that either greater aid to Russia or greater pressure on Germany from the west is urgently desirable but as of today there is no visible evidence that either will be accomplished in the near future.

President Responsive

President Roosevelt is personally responsive to the Russian position and there is reason to believe that he considered that on the basis of the talks which he and Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, the United States and Britain are pledged to open a second front on the continent in 1942.

The Roosevelt-Molotoff statement recorded unity of views on the urgent tasks of opening such a front and since Russia has always insisted upon a second front, this announced "unity" would certainly appear to constitute agreement upon action this year.

Such offensive action may very likely come within the next five months but the prospect of it coming in the imminent future is not bright.

The President is expected shortly to appoint Admiral William D. Leahy as co-ordinator of all American military activities directly under himself as constitutional Commander in Chief.

Admiral Leahy, lately returned from Vichy as United States Ambassador, is expected to be recalled to active duty in the Navy in order to provide him with adequate rank with which to carry out his new assignments effectively. It is possible that in effect Admiral Leahy would prove on experience to be the supreme and unified commander of the nation's armed forces, responsible only to the President.

Flying Boat Proposal

At the same time, much support is developing in Washington behind the proposal of Henry J. Kaiser, one of America's most successful and sensational wartime shipbuilders to convert a group of major shipyards in assembly lines for the construction of a fleet of about 5,000 70-ton flying boats as one practical means of licking the submarine.

The Government is already turning some aircraft construction in the direction of more air-cargo ships and it would not be surprising to see the Administration back the Kaiser project, or its equivalent.

The Russian apprehension of an early attack by Japan against Siberia finds important support in the latest report by the Foreign Policy Association, prepared by Vera Micheles Dean, its research director.

Communications Need

The report says that the imminence of such a Japanese thrust increases the need for new communication routes with Siberia and recommends the following:

1. A warplane ferry service from the West Coast of the United States to Russia, via Alaska, and thence to China.

2. A northern "Burma Road" which would link the railhead above Edmonton, Canada, with the railhead at Irkutsk, in Siberia, by motor road. Each of the two segments could have its sea terminal

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

309 Japanese Ships Destroyed by Allies

By the Associated Press

At least 309 Japanese vessels in all categories have been destroyed by air and sea forces of the United Nations, an Associated Press compilation of official announcements disclosed.

A total of 232 Japanese naval vessels are included in the tabulation, as well as 77 merchant ships. The known tonnages of 25 naval craft total 262,780 tons, while previously announced figures for 32 merchantmen aggregate 216,846 tons.

Six aircraft carriers, totaling more than 110,000 tons, also are listed and include: the Yawata Maru (converted from a passenger liner); Ryukaku; Akagi; Kaga, Kiryu, and Soryu.

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News that the Japanese are moving large bodies of troops near the Russian border in Manchuria strengthens the general expectation that a Japanese offensive against Russia in the Far East is scheduled for the immediate future. Russia's preoccupation with the German offensive in the West will mean that much of the burden, of holding back the Japanese in the Far East will fall upon the United States.

Japanese moves in the islands north of Australia, which threaten to interrupt the American supply route by air and sea to Australia and the Far East, have raised the question of how the United States is equipped for its task if these vitally necessary lanes are cut off.

There are still several routes open to the United States across the Pacific despite this threat and the fact that the direct trans-Pacific air and sea route from Honolulu to Manila is cut off by the capture of Wake and Guam.

Shortest and Safest Route

The shortest route, and relatively the safest line of attack at present, would be the northern route by way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. Although this is in the far north, the Great Circle course, shortest between North America and the Orient followed by aircraft and vessels, passes within 200 miles of the Aleutians.

The United States and Canada can keep aircraft flowing over this route over the two strings of air bases, coastal and inland, which they have set up in slightly over a year. Equipped with excellent fields and radio these routes from the United States to Alaska are available to short-range fighters and long-range bombers.

Over these routes aircraft fly to the well-garrisoned Alaskan Naval and Army bases at Metlakatla, Sitka, Anchorage, Kodiak and Dutch Harbor on the seacoast and to the inland Army base at Fairbanks.

Dutch Harbor, the nearest air and submarine base to Tokyo, is however, more than 2,850 miles from the Japanese Capital. American long-range Flying Fortress bombers can make the trip to

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Red 'Strait Jacket' at Voronezh Potential Key to Nazi Defeat

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, July 20—While the Nazi armies of Marshal Fedor von Bock are posing a new grave threat to the Caucasus on the lower end of the South Russian front, the Germans are feeling the touch of the Soviet straitjacket at the upper end around Voronezh.

Here they have been pressed back to the Don River while masses of heavy Russian tanks on the west bank are beating steadily through the German flank. Here the Russians have brought about such a situation that the Germans were sending appeals for assistance, uncoded to save precious minutes.

A few days ago the same German commanders were sending confident radiograms that Voronezh had been taken. According to latest reports enemy forces which had gained a foothold on the outskirts of the city are now having considerable difficulty in maintaining their positions. The most imminent danger to the city was from much-decimated Hungarian corps which were trying to advance from the south, supported by large tank formations.

While the Germans stumbled badly at Voronezh they also suffered heavy losses on intermediate lines in their drive toward the Caucasus.

"Midsummer Madness"

In the south the Nazi drive is described by the Russians as midsummer madness. With visions of victory beyond the Volga, whole regiments, brigades and divisions of Germans have been perishing.

The Russians have been concentrating all artillery fire on German tanks, leaving rifles and machine guns to deal with the infantry. Their defense tactics are as follows: Superior German forces will drive a wedge between two Russian regiments. Each regiment stands its ground. In some cases it reduces the attacking force by 30 to 50 per cent, then retires at the end of the day to join up with its neighbor regiment again.

In the course of one operation of this kind one regiment eliminated 3,000 Germans and destroyed a large force of tanks. A concentration of the artillery on the German tanks puts a great strain on the Russian infantry, but greatly impedes the German advance, thus making it possible to withdraw guns safely before fresh German reinforcements arrive.

Moscow Very Quiet

The fact that the Soviets have been able to retain superiority in artillery, despite the German exploitation of industries in occupied Europe may be decisive in the struggle for the Don region which the Russian Army organ Red Star terms momentous in the present stage of the war.

Meanwhile, there is still no news of the Germans taking the offensive on the more northern sectors of the front. In the far north the Finns are practically inactive. The end of a daily Russian communiqué usually says, "no material change" and applies to nine-tenths of the 2,000-mile front.

Moscow is as quiet as though the enemy were a thousand miles

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Defense Headquarters Burned Following Nazi-Signed Threat

JAY, Maine, July 20 (AP)—A midnight blaze destroyed the Berube Bakery plant, containing Jay's civilian defense headquarters, two weeks after the owner, Dr. William E. Berube of Chrisholm, Jay's civilian defense head, received a letter signed with the Nazi swastika warning his to "stop civilian defense instructing. . . . Quit or die."

Dr. Berube estimated the loss at $30,000.

He said that the letter, written with letters clipped from newspapers, had been turned over to State Police headquarters at Augusta.

State Patrolman Kenneth J. Twitchell of Phillips and Sheriff Earl R. Hawkens of Farmington went to Augusta to confer with State Police Chief Henry P. Weaver and State fire investigators.

The fire was discovered shortly before midnight, soon after Dr. Berube left the building.

Battle for Russia:

Soviets Retreat Toward Rostov

As the Red Army fell back toward Rostov, Moscow reported that the Germans were bringing superior numbers of men, tanks, and other weapons up to the battlelines.

Marshal Semeon Timoshenko, however, was assembling all his available forces in an orderly retreat for a stand somewhere between the two arms of the Don, thus setting the stage for what may be the climactical struggle for the

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

British hold newly-won gains in Egypt—U. S. and British planes bomb Axis bases.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Nazi drive toward the Caucasus in Russia continues in the main to make progress, but Marshal Timoshenko's forces are retreating in good order. Moreover, there are indications that the Soviets soon may be able to launch a heavy counter-attack.

Briefly the situation is this:

The Germans are thrusting southeastward in two columns, one moving through Voroshilovgrad, 100 miles north of Rostov, and the other proceeding by way of Millerovo on the Rostov-Moscow rail line. The Germans claim to have cut this line in the area of Kamensk and one unconfirmed report has advance guards in the vicinity of Shakhty, only 40 miles north of Rostov.

The immediate Nazi objective apparently is to converge the two columns at or below Kamensk, from which point an encircling attack would be made on Rostov or a frontal assault launched toward Stalingrad. Both Russian and German dispatches agree that the Nazi finger through Voroshilovgrad is moving ahead swiftly, but the Russians appear to have slowed down the twin thrust by way of Millerovo.

In the meantime, Russian offensive action 200 miles to the north not only continues to hold the Germans at Voronezh, but now seems to have cleared the invaders from all sides of the City.

Russia's basic strategy, it would seem, calls for a determined stand by its southern armies along a line in the elbow of the Don from Rostov to a point just above Stalingrad while a counterblow in force attempts to roll up the Nazi flank at Voronezh. The increasing show of Russian power at Voronezh, coupled with German reports of Red Army concentrations in that area, lends support to this view.

Except for the increasingly critical nature of the war at sea, in which three more American vessels were admitted to have been torpedoed, the news from other theaters is encouraging.

In the Egyptian desert, the British are holding to newly won local gains west of El Alamein after heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Force carried out a daylight attack on Tobruk Sunday and British light warships bombarded Matruh. Cairo announced that 4,000 Axis prisoners had been taken in the past week.

Growing Allied air might also made itself felt in both Europe and China over the week end. RAF Boston bombers raided military targets in the Bremen area of Germany and American warplanes made damaging attacks on Japanese bases in East China.

On the Chinese land front, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's resilient armies reported capturing the seaports of Wenchow and Juian on the Chekiang Province coast and breaking the Japanese grip on a 15-mile section of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway by seizing Iyang and Hengfeng.

Officer Whose Torpedo Boat Sank a Japanese Cruiser Under Fire Gets Navy Cross

Navy Hero Honored in Boston; Providence 'Hit' in Raid Test

War Activities in New England

Award for a Hero—A young officer of the United States Navy, hero of American naval action against the Japanese in Asiatic waters, today received in Boston the cherished Navy Cross awarded for extraordinary heroism or distinguished service.

He was Lieut. Robert B. Kelly, of New York City, who, as commanding officer of a fast torpedo craft, led a successful attack on a Japanese light cruiser under most difficult and dangerous conditions.

The medal and citation was presented at First Naval District Headquarters in the name of the President by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown in the presence of officers and enlisted personnel of the District Headquarters. It was one of the first official duties of Rear Admiral Brown since assuming the office of Commandant last week. The new Commandant himself recently received the Distinguished Service Medal from President Roosevelt for his service in the Pacific.

The citation accompanying the award to Lieutenant Kelly read as follows:

"For distinguished conduct in the line of his profession and for extraordinary courage in combat, as Commanding Officer of the U. S. S. PT 34 when that vessel in company with the U. S. S. PT 41 made an attack on a Japanese Kuma class light cruiser on the night of April 8-9, 1942. Despite extremely heavy shell fire opposition, and the fact that the cruiser was screened by four enemy destroyers, the PT 34 closed to 300-yard range and made two successful torpedo hits on the enemy cruiser, finally sinking her.

"Then on the following morning in a narrow channel of Cebu Harbor, with three guns of the PT 34 out of action and a hole six feet across blown through her, Lieutenant Kelly maneuvered to save his boat from further direct hits from four attacking enemy dive bombers. He maintained fire against the enemy until, all of his crew of six killed or wounded, he beached his boat, a nd under continual strafing from the enemy, directed the removal of the wounded to a place of safety."

Lieutenant Kelly came to Boston from the Chelsea Naval Hospital where he has been under treatment for wounds sustained in the action which brought him one of the Navy's highest decorations. His mother, Mrs. Julia L. Kelly, resides at 609 West 151st Street, New York City.

Providence "Resists" Air Attack—A practice air raid test in Rhode Island's largest city yesterday during which two score imaginary hits were made by a supposed concentration of enemy planes was declared "highly successful" by Army officials.

The test threw into action a civilian defense force of 5,000 persons, including air raid wardens, fire, police, medical and other units. They fought imaginary fires, rescued "trapped" victims of buildings, repaired water and gas mains, and dealt with a series of staged incidents as though they were real.

The raid consumed 12 minutes but post incidents kept the defense units busy for more than an hour.

Two More Maine Launchings—Two 10,100-ton emergency carriers, the Ocean Rider and Ocean Athlete, were launched by the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation yesterday only 57 days after their keels were laid.

Because of wartime regulations, only yard workers, their families, officials and a few invited guests saw the battle-gray vessels, the seventeenth and eighteenth of 30 being built for Great Britain, towed from their construction basins.

"Park Your Khaki"—A musical comedy, written, produced, staged, directed, and acted by Fort Devens, Mass., soldiers, will be presented at the Ayer Army cantonment Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Lieut. Col. J. J. Donovan, Corps Area Special Services officer, announced today.

The show, written by two enlisted men, Privates Walter E. Peterson, Jr., of Boston and Richard D. Feinberg of Brookline, both stock players, has as co-producer Private Donald W. Rowan of New Haven, Conn., a veteran of stage and screen. The entire production is being put on by enlisted men without outside professional help or advice. The highest ranking men are two Corporals, the rest of the cast of 40 and the producing staff are privates.

She Makes Marines — Mary Brydges of Somerville, Mass., has landed another Marine. He's her father.

Tomorrow, Mary reports, her father will take a physical examination for re-enlistment in the Corps with which he fought in World War I.

And Mary is ready to announce "That makes six that I got to join the Marines."

Her unofficial recruiting started with her brother John.

Right away she talked four of the neighborhood boys into following Johnny. They laughed when she said "Why don't you join the Marines?"

But when Mary got through talking and when she brought out the papers she'd got from Boston Headquarters, the boys signed.

Mary said she had to do her best talking to get her father, a welder at the Boston Navy Yard, in again. Mary had to do some pretty serious talking to her mother.

It looked a little doubtful until Mary remembered her punch line. She always saved it for any boy who tried to duck out with "Ah, what good are the Marines?"

"For goodness sakes," Mary would say, "they made a man out of my father."

After that—and Mary says you can tell this to the Army and Navy—the situation was well in hand.

By a Staff Photographer

'For Distinguished Conduct and Courage'

Lieut. Robert B. Kelly, U. S. N., right, as he received the Navy Cross from Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, U. S. N., at First Naval District headquarters this morning. Lieutenant Kelly received his citation for distinguished conduct and courage in action against the Japanese in Asiatic waters. Rear Admiral Brown, new Commandant of the First Naval District, received the Distinguished Service Medal recently from President Roosevelt for his part in the Navy's Pacific action.

Ration Book Sales Reports Investigated

Continued from Page 1

attention of automobile owners to the necessity of obeying all gasoline regulations. He warned that any violations of gasoline regulations will be prosecuted to the limit of the law. A maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment and a $10,000 fine is provided in the law.

Mr. Parkman pointed to the necessity of signing the ration coupon book in the space provided on the inside back cover. The signature will certify that "I, the undersigned, do hereby agree that I will use this coupon book only in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Office of Price Administration."

Gasoline will not be sold unless the ration book is properly signed, Mr. Parkman added.

Conclusive Proof

The Director revealed that boards throughout the State have reported that many applications for supplemental gas are incomplete, incorrect, and vague. Boards, he said, are authorized to issue B and C books only when the facts as presented on the application are conclusive proof that the applicant is entitled to more gasoline.

New England's gasoline drought conditions are being relieved today as distributors hurried delivery of two days supplies of gasoline to as many dealers as possible to tide motorists over the last two days before the permanent coupon rationing system gets underway.

This extra delivery, allowed by the War Production Board, is in addition to the 10-day quota allotted dealers for the July 11 to 20 period. It is expected that motorists in general will attempt to take advantage of this extra supply to fill their tanks to capacity between now and Wednesday.

The buying rush started as soon as stations opened. Lines 20 to 30 cars long formed at metropolitan Boston gasoline stations as motorists clamored for supplies before daily quotas are exhausted.

As deliveries were being made, Boston and Cambridge police were investigating reports that A gasoline coupon books, genuine or counterfeit, were being peddled at prices ranging from $1 to $5.

To Cambridge police Thomas Perrault, night watchman at the Cambridge plant of the American Oil Company, reported that he overheard a group of men discussing illicit sale of coupon books.

Mr. Perrault said that he heard one man say:

"It's tough for gasoline stations to make money these days." To this another man answered, "They can make all the money they want. You can buy all the new A coupon books you want in Central Square at $5 apiece."

A similar report, involving Scollay Square, was made to Boston police.

Meanwhile, two ration book thefts were reported in Boston. One man told the police that his A book was stolen out of his car while another said that a thief broke into his home and stole his ration book and a suit of clothes.

Curley Asks for Revocation Of $500 a Week Due Boston

James M. Curley, former Governor of Massachusetts and Mayor of Boston, said today that he had been forced to sell a dozen silver plates costing $2,000 and a diamond and emerald Maltese Cross costing $2,800 for a total of $900. The statement was made as he sought revocation of the $500-a-week court order imposed on him last January.

[The Maltese cross was identified by Mrs. Curley as the one the former Governor sold for $450, and valued at $2,800 as that given to Mr. Curley in January, 1937, in the presence of 300 spectators who had gathered in the State House Hall of Flags. The medal is of solid gold, having a bar with the words "Distinguished Service in Peace Time." Each arm of the cross is encrusted with a single large emerald and two diamonds.]

Judge Burt E. Holland of the West Roxbury District Court, who issued the original order compelling the former State official to pay $500 a week to the City of Boston, took the case under advisment.

Mr. Curley, who was found in Massachusetts Superior Court to owe the city $42,000 as the result of a land damage settlement made while he was Mayor, has paid $6,000 on the order, he testified. Nothing has been paid by the defendant to the City since April 13.

Mr. Curley took the stand this morning in his effort to have the order revoked or the amount of money payable weekly reduced to $100. Under examination by his attorney, Wendell P. Murray, Mr. Curley said he had sold a dozen silver plates costing $2,000 for $450 and the emerald and diamond medal valued at $2,800, which was given him, also for $450.

Reports on Income

The Democratic State Committee paid the former Governor $5,700 from the proceeds of a Jackson Day dinner. The money represented a loan made to the Committee during the 1938 campaign, Mr. Curley said. He also stated that he had received $5,000 in repayment of two other loans. Other payments he had received since the first of the year included a $1,000 from his daughter, Mrs. Mary Donnelly, for tuition for two of her brothers. Household expenses during that time totaled $13,100, according to Mr. Curley. He said he had outsanding about $21,000 in household and other bills. He stated that he would need an income of $100,000 a year to pay $500 a week.

Mr. Murray asked if he had any income.

"I have employment as an engineering director of the T. D. Rich Valve Company from which I anticipate an income this year of $15,000."

Concerning his quicksilver mine in Nevada, Mr. Curley said that Washington was sending experts to investigate it and that they would report in about two months. He has an arrangement, he said, for a loan of $20,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to open the mine and another $20,000 loan when that is done. He also said there were prospects of receiving something from a brewery and a machine shop in which he is interested.

There are a couple of law suits against a Boston newspaper and a weekly magazine which he hopes to win and which will satisfy this judgment if he does win, the witness testified.

Under cross examination by Edward F. McClennen, special corporation counsel for the city, Mr. Curley said he had to discharge his chauffeur several weeks ago. He now employs a secretary at the rate of $25 a week, a gardener and houseman, at the same pay, a cook and a maid whose combined wages total $38 a week. He said he had to dispense with the maid, too.

$100,000 Oustanding

Outstanding bills owed to the former Governor total about $100,000, he estimated. However, he said it would be "manna from haven" if it was ever paid. He testified he borrowed $1,000 on the $2,400 car he owned and on which four payments are still due.

Mr. McClennen opposed the reduction or revocation of the $500 a week order. He pointed out that Mr. Curley was in arrears when he paid other bills. This, he termed, an "essential violation of the court order."

Mr. Murray attacked the $500-a-week order as unprecedented. "The order went to the very edge of the impossible. Mr. Curley has reached a point where he cannot meet its terms."

In rebuttal, the City's Attorney declared that men in circumstances of this sort cannot be expected "to continue to live in a $60,000 house with a cook, two maids, a houseman, a gardener, a chauffeur, and an automobile of a better class. Expenditures of this kind are not living expenses," he concluded.

Race Track Men Get No Extra Gas

CONCORD, N. H., July 20 (AP)—Operation of Rockingham Park race track at Salem is not considered by the State Office of Price Administration to be a war effort or essential to the welfare of the State.

The OPA announced today that persons working at the track would not be entitled to extra gasoline, and would be limited to a maximum of 470 miles of travel a month under the heading of "gainful employment."

Leather Workers Return at Peabody

The strike of 500 workers in a plant of the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company at Peabody, which for several weeks was the biggest strike in Massachusetts, has been settled and the workers have returned to their posts.

Announcement was made at the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, which labored to terminate the stoppage.

The struck plant makes shoes for the Navy and Marines. The dispute had to do with adjustment to new machinery. Only 40 workers were directly concerned. The rest walked out in sympathy.

The tie-up ran a little more than three weeks.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Gallery talk, "French Rooms," by Miss Maginnis, at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Song recital by William Sutherland, baritone, at the Gardner Museum, Fenway. Margret Kurkjian will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Saltonstall's Election Now Viewed Secure

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's re-election appeared certain today, following his endorsement by organized labor as represented in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Previously, the State C. I. O., like the labor movement in general, has been traditionally democratic. Yesterday at its special political convention here, the C. I. O. moved forward to new ground. It took a broader viewpoint than simply labor.

For the first time this powerful labor group endorsed a Republican for Governor, and did so on his war record.

"We are not endorsing Governor Saltonstall on his total labor record," Joseph A. Salerno, President of the State C. I. O., told the convention.

"To endorse Saltonstall not on his labor record but for civil liberties and his stand behind the President, is a sign of courage and leadership."

Little Opposition

While some of the delegates were obviously surprised at the recommendation of their resolution committee to support the Governor in the primaries, the opposition proved minor. When a standing vote was taken, President Salerno estimated that 85 per cent of the convention approved. One of the objectors then moved to make the endorsement unanimous.

This is the first political convention the C. I. O. has held in Massachusetts. Previously its political work has been done through Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Entrance of the C. I. O. into State politics in its own name and not as a tail of the Democratic kite indicates that the C. I. O. will be a political factor of new importance, observers felt.

The coming campaign should develop the framework of a political organization built not only in C. I. O. agencies but down to the precincts, John Brophy of national C. I. O. headquarters at Washington, advised the convention. He called for present initiative to broaden into a State-wide plan of political action looking toward the 1944 elections.

The new non-partisan attitude of the Massachusetts C. I. O. disclosed itself first in President Salerno's introduction of Governor Saltonstall. The C. I. O. leader declared that while his people had been skeptical a few years ago, their doubts and skepticism had been washed away.

"Governor Saltonstall said long ago, 'I am behind our Commander-in-Chief,' continued Mr. Salerno. "The Governor's record in the war effort has been splendid."

"We have tried to follow the Commander-in-Chief to win this war," Governor Saltonstall responded. "That we have done, and that we will continue to do."

The Governor told the C. I. O. that Massachusetts had the best record for time lost in industrial disputes in the nation.

"Your organization had its part in making this fine record," he commented. He thanked the C. I. O. for what it had done and for continuing to keep production going.

Buell Indorsed

By also indorsing Raymond Leslie Buell who is running in the Republican primary against Representative A. T. Treadway, the C. I. O. backed two Republicans.

Two Democrats were indorsed—Representative Joseph E. Casey, who is running for the United States Senate, and Representative Thomas H. Eliot. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the present Republican Senator, was condemned.

Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Republican Leader in the House, was vigorously condemned, and the seven other Republican Representatives were declared not to measure up.

Action somewhat similar to that on Governor Saltonstall was taken by the C. I. O. last December, speakers pointed out, when a candidate for Congress with an exeellent labor record was passed by because he was a notable appeaser. In preference the C. I. O. State Council indorsed a man with a labor record that was good but not outstanding.

This was done in the special election for Congress in the Seventh District. The man whom the C. I. O. indorsed for the Democratic primary, Thomas Lane, was elected.

A. F. of L. Policy

No "surprise indorsement" of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall can be expected of the Massachusets State Federation of Labor, it was said today at its headquarters here.

Action on candidates will be taken at the annual state convention of the Federation at Springfield, Aug. 3.

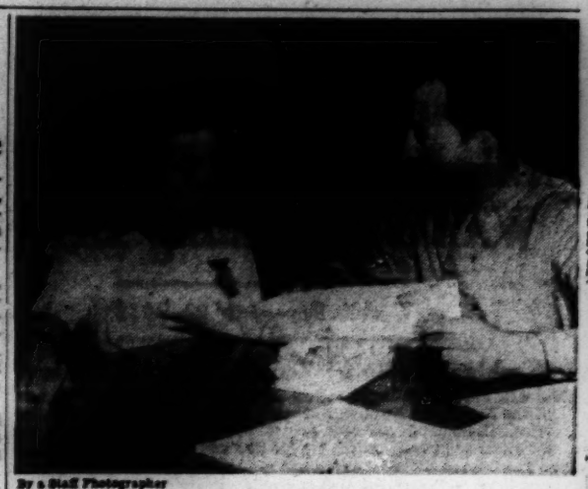
The convention will probably confine itself to the labor records of candidates and will not consider foreign policy, it was indicated.

On this basis the Federation would condemn the Governor's labor record, comment continued. However the issue of the Governorship may not come up.

It is the policy of the Federation not to indorse candidates but to try to defeat those it considers enemies of labor.

Only in two cases has the organization made indorsements. It has backed President Roosevelt, and in 1936 indorsed James M. Curley for Governor.

Consequently it is certain the Federation will not indorse Mr. Saltonstall next month, it is reported, and it may condemn his labor record.



By a Staff Photographer

The Waacs Are Coming

Miss Marion Vervlin of Dorchester was one of the first to apply at First Corps Area Recruiting Headquarters in Boston this morning for enlistment as a soldier in the ranks of the new Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. Here she talks the prospects over with Pvt. Nicholas Salina, member of the recruiting office staff.

Prospective WAAC Privates Flock to Recruiting Office

If at first you don't succeed—that's the motto of several Massachusetts women who recently applied for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps officers' training school, were rejected, and today turned up at the Army's Boston recruiting office to enlist as privates in the ranks.

This was the first day of general enlistments in the Waacs and patriotically minded Bay State women were on hand bright and early at the Corps Area recruiting office, 1085 Commonwealth Ave., to offer their services to Uncle Sam.

There wasn't the rush which occured when applications for the officers' training school were opened several weeks ago, but the young and middle aged women who applied today were in dead earnest—there was no mistaking that.

The women who enlisted today were from all walks. There were department store clerks, office workers, a milliner, a larm worker, and girls who were "at home." They weren't quite sure how their particular skills could be used but they were sure that they wanted to be Waacs.

Awake All Night

Among the first to arrive at the Boston recruiting office was a young business school graduate from Malden—Miss Josephine Imbornone. She was so excited about the prospect of being a Waac, she said, that she stayed awake all night weighing the matter over and this morning left for Boston with her goal unknown to her family. She said she had three cousins in the armed services already.

Then there was Miss Marion Vervlin of Dorchester who summed up the attitude of all the future Waccs when she told a reporter that it "looked like a real good chance for us girls to do something."

Among the older women reporting to enlist was Miss Georgina Racicot, a milliner, whose application for officers training had been rejected but who was so much in earnest she came back to try again, this time as a "buck private" even though her age was above the maximum set at 45.

This patriotic woman has a lot of relatives in the service. A nephew who was a Flying Lieutenant in the Army Air Corps has been missing since Pearl Harbor. In addition she has a brother who is a Colonel in the Army, another brother in the Navy was at Pearl Harbor but returned safely, and a third brother who is an engineer in the Navy.

From Southboro, Mass., came Avis Watkins, who has studied radio and is now working on a farm because of the shortage of male labor. She, too, applied for officers training and was rejected. Miss Watkins' mother accompanied her daughter when she came to enlist this morning. She wasn't too enthusiastic about the step her daughter was taking, but as the mother of many an American boy has done, she shrugged her shoulders and said, "What can you do?"

Driver and Mechanic

Violet Brooks of Boston, a member of the Women's Defense Corps Motor Squadron, was also an applicant this morning. This young lady, who also was rejected as a candidate for officers' school, is a capable driver and mechanic. She has two brothers—one a lieutenant in the Army and one in the American Field Service.

The women Uncle Sam is seeking to swell his Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to approximately 150,000 members were given questionnaires with interrogations such as these:

Do you make friends easily?

Do you keep them?

Do you have a number of friends or do you incline to a limited number?

Do you talk your problems over with your friends or do you keep them to yourself?

Are you even-tempered?

How do you feel when accused of shortcomings?

Are you reasonably neat and clean?

Are you frequently misunderstood and misjudged?

New England women interested in joining the Waacs may secure application forms, questionnaires, and information pamphlets at any Army recruiting office. All Bay State women will be inducted at the First Corps Area Recruiting Office in Boston. The recruiting drive will continue for at least 10 weeks or until the quota is filled.

The Waacs take over old Fort Des Moines, Iowa: Page 11.

Youths Rally to Navy Drive

Boston youths, 1,000 strong, today jammed Naval recruiting headquarters in the Federal Building in the beginning of the third week of the big Navy drive.

Naval recruiting has been accelerated for the month of July, culminating today in a jam termed the largest in Boston history since World War I. Lieut. George M. Powers, officer in charge of naval recruiting activities in Boston, said that more than 600 young men had applied for enlistment before 10 o'clock this morning. By noon, he added, the number was up to the 1,000 mark.

Crowded all over the ninth floor corridors in Boston's Post Office and Federal Building, the boys indicated their high spirits by singing Navy songs and getting up impromptu entertainment programs. One boy did a tap dance specialty. Three others harmonized on the old songs.

By 1 o'clock, 200 of the group were ready to leave by train for the Navy training station. Another group equally large had been accepted for the "Sea Bees," the Navy's construction divisions.

Still another unit, numbering 250, had been accepted from among those who have already been rejected once, but because of modified requirements now came within the restrictions imposed by the Navy, Lieutenant Powers said.

Among the group of applicants was Charles MacDonald of Roxbury, veteran of the 1917-1918 war, who has had a member of his family in every war in which the United States has participated since 1812. To keep the family record in order, since his son is only four, Mr. MacDonald came in himself today to see about enlisting.

Another recruit was Harold J. Costello of Woburn, the sixth member of his family to enlist since Pearl Harbor. He has five brothers all over the world in service with the United States Navy.

Goodwin to Prepare Auto Dimout Rules

Preparation of regulations to govern lighting and speed of motor vehicles in dimout areas will require considerable time, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, asserted today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and scattered thunderstorms will end late this afternoon. Cooler tonight. Gentle to moderate winds.

Massachusetts: Showers and scattered thunderstorms will end this afternoon except in extreme southeast portions. Cooler tonight.

Vermont: Cooler tonight.

Southwestern Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island: Showers and scattered thunderstorms will end late this afternoon. Cooler tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:06 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Tuesday, 3:31 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 2:49 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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To help HOME CANNERS during WARTIME

● Jar rings can no longer be made—Uncle Sam needs the rubber. However, your dealer may still have some Good Luck or Bull Dog Jar Rubbers. If not, get any other brand which may still be on his shelves, so as not to waste your food products. You can return to Good Luck when it's again available.

SEND FOR TEXTBOOK
If you have or can get jar rings, you will want this booklet. Complete. Reliable. Follow up-to-date canning instructions. 64 pages. With free supply of 12 dozen canning labels, gummed, and printed. All for 10¢.

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Leaves a Lasting Fragrance
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For All Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Refuse Cans . . . Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets . . .

House Passes Huge Tax Bill, Revolts on Corporation Levy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 20 — The long-docile House membership kicked over the traces today and in a riotous session rejected the Ways and Means Committee proposal to reduce corporation normal and income surtaxes from 45 to 40 per cent.

Efforts of House leaders to pass the huge new tax bill, quietly and decorously, under a rigid gag rule, came to naught. Though the so-called "gag" was in effect this did not prevent the House membership, which is limited to practically all other respects to a mere "yes" or "no" vote on the complicated tax, from clapping bigger taxes on corporations than the majority of the Ways and Means Committee had proposed. House action followed a dramatic last-minute switch within the Committee itself.

Following the action on corporation taxes, the 1942 tax bill—biggest in American history, but even so $2,500,000,000 or more short of the Treasury "minimum" requirements—was passed by a virtually unanimous roll-call vote.

The bill now goes to the Senate where the measure will be reworked and rewritten in the Finance Committee under Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia.

Excess Profits Tax

The House by voice vote adopted the Ways and Means Committee proposal for increasing the excess profits tax of corporations from 87½ to 90 per cent.

The flare-up of drama at the end of the debate came after five long months in which the Ways and Means Committee had rewritten Treasury Department proposals, refused to plug loopholes, and cut down the Administration's recommendations at nearly every point.

Some weeks ago a young Democratic member of the Committee from Illinois, Representative Raymond S. McKeough, in conjunction with Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts, put over by a slim margin a motion increasing war taxes on corporations, estimated to yield an extra $1,000,000,000.

The McKeough rates increased corporation normal and income surtaxes from 40 to 45 per cent. To offset this in part the rate on excess profits was lowered from 94 to 87½ per cent.

An outcry came from business leaders attacking these rates as excessive. The National Association of Manufacturers described them as "absurd and impossible."

Recommittal Threat

Representative Harold R. Knutson (R) of Minnesota, member of the Committee, threatened to ask for a recommittal vote unless the corporation rates were reduced.

Just before the tax bill came to the floor the Ways and Means Committee yielded to Mr. Knutson and reversed itself on the McKeough rates. It voted 13 to 9 to recommend a last-minute amendment on the floor, lowering normal and surtax income rates on corporations from 45 to 40 per cent, but raising the excess profits rates from 87½ to 90 per cent.

Immediately, Mr. McKeough, assisted by a Republican Committee member, Representative Donald H. McLean of New Jersey, went into revolt.

Mr. McKeough made a motion separating the Committee-proposed revision of the tax bill into two parts. The Committee had bound them together, hoping to get quick approval. Then the House rejected the portion of amendment that would have reduced corporation taxes, and adopted the balancing portion that would have partially offset the decrease. In other words, the corporations got hit by both actions.

Normally, members of the House have little to say regarding tax matters. The bill is drawn by the 25 members of the Ways and Means Committee, then it is rushed into the House for three days' debate, under such conditions that most floor amendments are ruled out.

In the present instance the "gag rule" technically limited debate on the all-important corporation taxes to 10 minutes.

The House, however, worked itself into the worst parliamentary snarl of the session as member after member sought to force arguments on the merits of the proposal through technical points of order and parliamentary inquiry.

Frayed nerves followed Washington's worst heat wave with the temperature well above 90 outside and the air almost dripping with humidity.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Committee Chairman, told the House the Committee's proposed revision, aiding corporations, was of tremendous importance to every stockholder of every corporation earning more than $25,000 annually.

Income Limitation

The figure of $25,000 to which Mr. Doughton alluded, by a coincidence, was the same maximum sum to which President Roosevelt, in recommending his seven-point anti-inflationary program, urged that all personal incomes be limited.

Mr. McLean charged that the primary benefit of the Committee amendment would go to corporations "waxing fat with war profits."

"Don't forget," shouted Mr. Doughton, "that we went the limit on corporations in last year's tax bill."

"We don't know when we've reached the limit on corporations," retorted McLean, "or on individuals in the country until Adolf Hitler lays down his arms."

The McKeough amendment finally carried by only 20 votes with only 340 of a total of 435 House members voting. In other words 195 members were absent, mostly out of town campaigning.

The prospect is that the McKeough amendments will find hard going in the Senate Finance Committee, which is predominantly conservative. Senator George's Committee is expected to revise the whole measure which the House Committee has spent so many months upon.

The real test of the amendments will come on the floor of the Senate where debate is unlimited, in contrast to the perfunctory three-day debate allowed in the House. It is here that the fate of the biggest tax bill in history will be sealed.

Unofficial estimates put the total yield of the tax measure as it passed the House at about 6,300 million dollars.

Approval of the tax bill will be followed by conference approval of a $120,000,000 OPA appropriation bill, approximately $45,000,000 short of what Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, declares necessary to enforce current wage, wholesale and rent ceilings.

Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Committeee, called on the White House last week. He discussed with the President proposals to plug three major loopholes—separate income returns in eight community property states, said to cost the Treasury $400,000,000 in taxes; exemptions to oil and mining companies, said to cost the Treasury $200,000,000, and tax exempt securities of states and localities, said to cost a minimum of $200,000,000 annually.

Navy's New Triple Threat to Axis

Associated Press

U. S. S. Edwards — U. S. S. Davison — U. S. S Saufley

Three destroyers slipped down the ways of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at Kearny, N. J., within 30 minutes, July 19, to form another link in the Navy's defense against enemy submarines. The U. S. S. Davison was the first to hit water and was followed by the U. S. S. Edwards, and the U. S. S. Saufley. The ceremonies were witnessed by about 100 invited spectators in the same shipyard where four destroyers were launched in 50 minutes on May 3, setting a world record. Sponsors were Mrs. Gregory C. Davison of New York, widow of Lieut. Commander Gregory Caldwell Davison; Mrs. Edward Brayton of Fall River, Mass., former wife of the late Lieut. Commander Walter Atlee Edwards, and Mrs. Helen O'Rear Scruggs of Frankfort, Ky, former wife of the late Lieut. (J. G.) Richard Caswell Saufley. On Saturday the destroyer Kalk slid down the ways of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company at San Francisco. The ship was named for the late Lieut. Stanton F. Kalk. It was sponsored by his mother, Mrs. Flora Stanton Kalk of Omaha, Neb.

Negroes Show Added Fervor In War Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—The contribution of Negroes to the war effort has stepped up sharply during the past several months, indicating a relaxation in racial discrimination, according to a survey by the National Urban League.

The survey, made public by William H. Baldwin, President of the League, found that Negro employment in war industries showed a substantial increase. Better job conditions were attributed to three causes: (1) the President's order forbidding racial discrimination and the enforcement work of the Fair Employment Practice Committee; (2) the activities of Negro manpower service of the War Manpower Commission, and (3) the procedure of private organizations concerned primarily with the welfare of the 13,000,000 Negro citizens.

The findings of the Urban League are identical to those described in a news report in The Christian Science Monitor of June 8, which found that the Negroes' part in the war effort had slowly, but steadily, expanded since the outbreak of war.

The Urban League study covered developments since the promulgation a year ago of President Roosevelt's order forbidding racial discrimination in defense employment. It stressed that racial discrimination in employment still remains a serious factor which is reflected in the "excessive ratio of Negroes on relief."

Various cities covered by the survey have relaxed trade union restrictions against Negro workers, the Urban League reported. Ordnance plants throughout the country have brought semi-skilled employment to thousands of Negroes and the Navy Department has doubled the employment of Negro workers in its yards, Negroes now being represented in 13 different crafts, it said.

In the Southern States, where three fourths of the nation's Negro labor is found, "training facilities are inadequate and frequently non-existent," the League said, adding that in the North the situation was "much better."

There is growing public recognition, notably in Baltimore, Md., that the local pool of Negro labor should be used as a "realistic solution of employment and housing problems," in preference to bringing labor from outside places, the League reported.

While the number of Negroes on relief is gradually declining, the survey found, however, that the more rapid transfer of whites from these rolls to war employment actually increased the proportion of Negroes on relief over figures reported three years ago.

"If present trends should be continued, there is danger that relief rolls will soon consist only of the unemployables of both races and trained and willing Negro workers who can find no work," the report added.

Cut Race Lines, Willkie Says, Or Democracy Will Pay Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 20—Wendell L. Willkie summoned white Americans to put aside any "smug sense of racial superiority" in a rousing address before the thirty-third Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"We cannot fight the forces and ideas of imperialism a broad and maintain a form of imperialism at home," Mr. Willkie said. "We are learning that the test of a people is their aim, not their color."

Emphasizing the attempt of Nazism to stir up racial animosity, and the similar attempt of Japan to turn the Oriental races against all whites, he insisted that "shared concepts and kindred objectives" bind men together.

Americans now scattered all over the world, fighting beside men of many races and creeds, "will not return home as provincial Americans," he said. "Nor will they find us so."

Says U. S. Is Growing Up

"We are only now changing completely from a young nation of domestic concerns to an adult nation of international interests and world outlook."

Walter White, Executive Secretary of the National Association, pointed out in his address which summarized the work of this year's conference, that the concentrated discontent of the dark-skinned races of the East is spreading its influence wherever it feels a subtle chance to say to minorities: You are the mistreated ones; come, let us unite our forces against the white race!

But this war, Mr. Willkie insisted, is not a clash between races; it is a clash between attitudes and ways of life.

"Even Hitler's high racial wall has been breached by the recognition of a common purpose in those 'honorary Aryans,' the Japanese," he said. "Let me emphasize once more that race and color do not determine what people are allies and what people are enemies in this struggle."

Lesson in China

Mr. Willkie credited China's splendid resistance to Japan with having greatly changed "the moral atmosphere" in which the white race lives. It has led us to see that here at home, we have practiced a smug race imperialism, benevolent at times, but imperialistic none the less.

"Our old world is breaking to pieces," he added. "And with its break-up arises the opportunity to fashion a newer and a better life. As always in periods of profound change and struggle, those who contribute the most will have the most to do with fashioning the future.

"With all its defects—and they are many—American democracy is the only sure foundation we know upon which a world of justice and freedom can be built. I know I do not have to tell you this. For I know I look into the faces of men and women who love America totally."

Nearer Bill of Rights

The American Bill of Rights has been moved hearteningly nearer to reality by the first year's work of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Chairman Malcolm S. MacLean told the association.

Speaking with kindly sensibility of the feelings which stir such an audience, the white president of Hampton Institute, Virginia Negro school which nurtured Booker T. Washington, cited typical instances of fairness gained for the Negro worker through the labors of the Committee.

He cited the case of one Middle Western firm that vigorously resisted the demand to employ Negroes when the President's Committee first went into action. Now 8 per cent of its workers are Negroes in a section where they comprise only 1.3 per cent of the population, and some of them earn as high as $43 a week.

He also spoke of one powerful American Federation of Labor group whose locals have traditionally excluded Negroes. A change about of policy on this score is evidenced by one of its Southern unions. Its members recently went to the dictionary, he said, and learned that the word "white," written inexorably in their by-laws, not only refers to color, but means "innocent, pure, upright of character" as well. With this definition, the union has found justification for welcoming Negro labor into its membership!

Better in South

An earnest plea for national unity was voiced by Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, editor of the long-established Negro newspaper, the California Eagle.

She took sharp issue with the militant stand of A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who has served notice that he will organize a march on Washington if the Negro's rights in industry are not more widely acknowledged.

Her program for the American Negro in these times of war included clear-cut recognition that the enemy of democracy is the enemy of all minorities. If there can be no freedom in India, no freedom in China, if there can be no freedom for the occupied countries of Europe, how can there be freedom in Alabama?

Draft Policy For Colleges Faces Change

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chairman, said today the Government would announce soon a definite policy on college men in the draft and co-ordination of America's 1,800 colleges and universities with the war effort.

George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, had charged the Government with failure to use the institutions. Mr. Zook wrote Mr. McNutt, the Secretaries of War and Navy and draft headquarters that this "failure" had confused students and educators.

Mr. McNutt said he had not yet received the letter which had also been sent to the press. He declined comment on it, except to say that Mr. Zook certainly knew that the Manpower Commission and the Office of Education had been working with the Army, Navy and Selective Service for weeks, drafting details of a program for college students and for maximum use of college and university facilities.

Mr. McNutt said that Dr. Edward C. Elliott, President of Purdue University, was brought into the Manpower Commission a month ago "for just this purpose."

Mr. Zook's letter carried a statement by 75 college presidents, who met recently in Baltimore, deploring "the continuing lack of any adequate, co-ordinated plan for the most effective utilization of higher education toward the winning of the war."

Mr. McNutt gave no details of his program but it was understood it probably would stop the conflict in recruiting by various branches of the Army and Navy.

Many educators expect that the draft age will be lowered to 18 years. If so, men students could be inducted and assigned to studies valuable in prosecution of the war. During Word War I the Government took over the colleges and put the men students in the Student Army Training Corps, with army pay.

Mr. Zook said Army and Navy "enlisted reserve" programs now are unrelated to any unified and comprehensive war manpower policy and "bid fair to expose the colleges to the charge of becoming shelter houses from the draft for patriotic young men who want to do their part in winning the war but who are confused as to what that part should be."

Manufacturing Wages

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Average hourly earnings of wage earners in manufacturing industries rose 14.5 per cent in the year ended May 30, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported July 18.

The figures were given in a monthly review of wage and hour changes which showed that average hourly earnings went up 1.5 per cent for all manupfacturing company employees in the month of May.

In durable-goods industries, average hourly wages were 92.3 cents in May, while in nondurable-goods industries, the average rate was 72.2 cents.

The statistical basis used by the Labor Department permits no comparison with the War Labor Board's "yardstick" decision that workers are entitled to a 15 per cent increase in hourly rates since Jan. 1, 1941. The Department's average earnings figures include overtime at advanced rates, whereas the Labor Board spoke only of the hourly rate.

Big Aerial Freighters Urged For Shipyard Construction

PORTLAND, Ore., July 20 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilding specialist, has proposed that nine of the nation's shipyards be turned over to production of giant aerial freighters.

In fleets of such flying ferries, Mr. Kaiser declared in a speech at the launching of the Liberty Ship, Harvey W. Scott, lies the answer to the growing submarine menace which is nurturing "a haunting fear" that the movement of supplies and arms to our soldiers in many parts of the world will eventually be cut off.

He said that although Kaiser engineers have on their boards plans for air boats "beyond anything Jules Verne ever could have imagined," having 200 and 500-ton capacity, capable of carrying up to 1,000 troops, the urgency of the moment demands that the submarine problem be solved at once.

"There is already a flying ship which is very large compared with anything known to be in mass production," he continued. "I refer to the Glenn L. Martin ship known as the 'Mars'—a flying boat of 70 tons, capable of carrying a pay load of 14 tons. That ship would carry 100 men fully equipped. Five thousand of them could land 500,000 equipped men in England in a single day. And the next day they could fly over again with 70,000 tons of fresh milk, beefsteak, sugar and bombs. No submarine could shoot them down.

"The experience of this war shows without question that such transport fleets cannot be interfered with by enemy fighters if they have even a minimum of protection. Our ferry service to Great Britain goes through with hardly a loss. And such a gigantic ferry services as I see—headed to whatever part of the world our President and High Command would designate—would be the safest method of mass travel ever used in wartime."

His proposal was directed specifically "to the Maritime Commission, to President Roosevelt and to the armed services."

"This is not a Kaiser company program," he continued. "It is a program in which I hope I will be joined by many major shipbuilders of America. Suppose that the Maritime Commissin were to turn over three of its West Coast yards to the mass production of the flying boats, and do the same with three other yards on the Gulf, and another three on the East Coast. Our studies indicate that when these nine yards were in full production, which would be within 10 months and perhaps sooner, they would be turning out these giants at the rate of 5,000 a year.

"There is no desire to take the manufacture of airplanes out of the hands of those distinguished individuals and companies which have brought the plane to its present high stage of development. . . .

"The bald fact of the matter is that the plane manufacturer is not in a position to go into assembly-line production of the new type without extensive construction and tooling — construction, which, in view of the growing shortage of strategic and critical materials, especially steel, the country could ill afford."

A Washington estimate of the great need for air freight: Intimate Message from Washington, First Page of Second Section.

'Defense-Minded' Attitude Deplored

LEBANON, Pa., July 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Robert Vail, Deputy Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, declared yesterday that the United Nations "are being licked" and asked for a "people's committee investigation of congressmen who think of business and dollars" before the war effort.

Speaking before Veterans of the 28th Division in World War I, General Vail said, "The United States has never had a decent military policy and has ignored resolutions offered by Veterans' organizations."

"France was defense-minded and we are defense-minded today; we have been very dumb," he said in urging widespread aggression.

Earlier the Veterans adopted a resolution protesting "the confusion in the handling of the war effort."

Japan Observes Navy Day; First Celebrated in 1876

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, July 20 (AP)—Today will be celebrated throughout Japan as Navy Day.

The date has been observed since 1876, when Emperor Meiji returned to Yokohama after his first tour of inspection at sea.

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Beer and Other 'Unessential' Trucks Denied Either New or Recapped Tires

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Tire-rationing rules were revised today to prevent beer, soft drinks, and other "unessential" trucks from getting new or recapped tires after July 28.

Also cut from the eligibility list by action of the Office of Price Administration were all privately operated trucks carrying alcoholic beverages, tobacco, candy, flowers, furs, radios, confections, musical instruments, and other luxury goods—unless the hauling of such items is only incidental to the main service performed by the truck.

Only trucks engaged in services "essential to the war effort or to the public health and safety" will be entitled to new tires or recaps after the effective date.

OPA's announcement said the curb was necessitated by "increasing evidence that quotas will not provide for the needs of all those on present eligibility lists."

The amendment also rules out trucks used to furnish "incidental maintenance services"—such as the cleaning of an office building.

In addition, the amendment gives local ration boards authority to eliminate from eligibility some users on "list A," which includes the most essential transportation functions. Trucks carrying raw materials, semimanufactured or finished goods, including farm products and foods, may be recognized as eligible only if the services they perform are essential to the war effort or to the public health and safety.

At present such vehicles could be denied tires only if the local board had more applications than tires to distribute.

The regulations do not apply to common carriers. OPA anticipated that many items now privately hauled will be transferred to public carriers, but said the 'overall effect is expected to be a substantial saving in rubber."

Use of Copper in Uniform Insignia Curtailed, Saving 300 Tons a Year

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Because copper is scarce, the War Production Board has restricted its use for uniform insignia, and limited sales of the insignia in an effort to halt the practice by women of wearing Army and Navy emblems as costume jewelry.

WPB said a curtailed use of copper in cap and uniform insignia would save 300 tons a year, based on the present size of the Army.

Copper still may be used to some extent, but the order prohibited entirely the use of aluminum, nickel, nickel silver, chromium, and some other metals. Most silver-coated insignia are made of nickel silver or chromium, and with these prohibited officers face the prospect of buying sterling silver insignia.

Copper may be used as an alloy in gold colored insignia, but only up to 65 per cent by weight in fasteners and up to 85 per cent in insignia fronts.

The sales restriction permits sales only by Army and marine corps post exchanges and Navy ship service stores.

Retail stores, tailors, and others who have handled insignia in the past may dispose of stocks on hand, but sales may be made only to persons who present official War Department identification.

Because of the lower mark-up in post exchanges, WPB estimated that insignia "which under the old system would have cost officers $2,500,000 will now be available for $1,000,000."

Negro Called Vital

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20 (AP)—Minorities are "vital for victory" and the defense of America rests on the shoulders of 12,000,000 American Negroes "equally as heavy as on those of our white population," Ferdinand C. Smith, Secretary of the C. I. O. National Maritime Union, asserted at a conference on Negro labor power in the war effort.

Employers persisting in discrimination against Negroes, Mr. Smith declared, "are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory."

Ford Plant at Iron Mountain Opens After 'Work Cessation'

By the Associated Press

The Ford Motor Company plant at Iron Mountain, Mich., was back in production after a two-day shutdown caused by what union leaders said was a "work cessation, not a strike."

The last of about 700 men who left their machines asking cancellation of a "stagger system" of employment and weekly instead of bi-weekly payments returned to their jobs. Officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Automobile Workers said the "work cessation" had not been authorized by the union.

Buffalo, N. Y.: Striking C. I. O. workers at the American Magnesium Corporation plant returned to work after hearing appeals from union leaders and Army officers. They were told that the National War Labor Board would hear their demands for wage increases. The strike had involved about 1,000 employees.

Providence, R. I.: 800 workers in the Browne & Sharpe Manufacturing Company remained on strike although leaders of the International Moulders and Foundry Workers' union had urged them to return. The strike followed discharge by the company of a shop steward, a member of the union.

Everett, Mass.: The NWLB sent a request for striking employees at the Monsanto Chemical Company to go back to work pending arbitration of a dispute between the company and American Federation of Labor union which seeks a union shop and a wage increase of seven cents an hour with an additional three cents for rotating shift men. The company, which said the average hourly wage was 90 cents, offered five cents with an additional two cents for rotating shifts.

Kansas City, Mo.—Eight hundred employees in seven flour mills walked out after both management and labor had agreed a wage controversy was a matter to be settled by a Federal labor conciliator.

Detroit—A strike on Detroit's municipally-owned transportation system was ended, but the city ordered that between 300 and 400 workers who walked out be suspended indefinitely. The city said normal service would be maintained on the system by using seven-day shifts until the suspensions ended or new workers were hired. Members of an A. F. of L. union, the men struck because of what they called excessive delays in wage negotiations.

Washington—The NWLB reported that there were 192 strikes involving 84,775 workers in June. A total of 254,653 man-days were lost. In May, there were 144 strikes involving 47,800 workers with 137,300 man-days lost.

Washington — The Army and Navy said that no bargaining agency for employees of the nearly 100 Government-owned, privately-operated munitions plants would be chosen until a majority of employees in each has been hired.

The agreement was approved by, and reached in consultation with, leaders of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., the armed forces announced.

Paterson, N. J. — Independent unionists of the five airplane engine factories of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in the Paterson area approved at an open air meeting a contract providing wage increases totaling $5,000,000 annually.

13,000,000 Women Work

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Every fourth worker in America now is a woman, and soon it may be every third.

Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau, Department of Labor, said July 18 that more than 13,000,000 women, representing more than one fourth of the total employment, are now working.

There were about 1,000,000 women looking for jobs in April this year, she said, and, because of new additions, this total did not change during the month, although nearly 500,000 women were placed in jobs.

These formidable fighting machines can not take part in offensive action until they reach the theatre of war. No matter to what extent production is stepped up, transportation still remains a vital factor. That's where Union Pacific is doing a job of which we are mighty proud.

Over the Strategic Middle Route, connecting the East with the West, gigantic freight locomotives are hauling tanks, guns, plane parts and other war materials. Trainloads of troops roll over the steel rails. A great army—in workmen's uniform—are *"keeping 'em rolling."* That's their job—and they're doing it!

300 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Phone Hubbard 6380

The Progressive

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Strategic Middle Route

Art Exhibition in Cambridge—Incoming Films—Prospects on Radio

Peabody Museum Displays Varied Primitive Artifacts

By Dorothy Adlow

On the first floor of the Peabody Museum at Harvard University there are special exhibitions including objects of art that have been brought to light within the past few years. By employing modern methods of display and exposition, the Peabody Museum makes primitive and aboriginal artifacts more accessible and certainly more interesting to the layman.

The objects of Pacific cultures are diverse. In one section are installations of items found by the Harvard-Yenching expedition to Indo-China and the Philippines. There are ritual articles of bronze found in Han tombs of nearly 2,000 years ago. Pottery models, crudely shaped from buff and pink clay, show the architectural provision for the departed. Tiles, found in jars, are impressed with moulded patterns that look like embroidery and weaving, and remind us of the textiles of cultures of the East Pacific. We are always finding comparable material that in the judgment of some links Chinese with aboriginal American cultures.

There are cubicles of special exhibitions of the Eskimos. The tendency towards all-over totemic decoration is reminiscent of the Chinese patterns of dragons and fanciful creatures on ancient bronzes and jades. There are dance masks of intricate pattern, some of grotesque characterization and inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Such abstraction and distortion inspired modern Parisian artists when they went in search of a basic expressionism a generation ago. The ceremonial and ritual articles are designed with imagination. There are articles of the Tlinkits of Southern Alaska, blankets, chests, wooden dishes.

The articles on display have a purpose. The intent of the artist has made the designs responsible, and that responsibility seems to have invested them with strength. There is lacking entirely in these aboriginal articles of utility and religious function any suavity, or laxity, or casualness. Almost childlike is the solemnity and intensity in the characterizing mood. There seems to be a peculiar joy in handling materials garnered from the environment; feathers, fine specimens of wood, porcupine quills, semi-precious stones, shells, teeth, walrus tusks, fur, and hair. The basketry and weaving are manufactured from materials at hand and the dyes extracted from natural sources.

Because daily experience is bringing us more and more in contact with the precisely measured and manufactured objects of mass production, and because there is wanting that sense of wonder implicit in primitive arts, we turn with zest to articles fashioned by men of another era of another culture. The objects in the Peabody Museum reveal to us that the love of cogent form and decorative surface provides a common language to which there is no barrier except indifference and ignorance.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library—Lithographies by Joseph Pennell; Panama Canal and Wonder of Work Series. Through August.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of paintings by New Englanders.

Hinman's Print Shop, 85 Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Art by Boston public school children. Through July.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures of ships and the sea.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Collection of Chinese jade, crystal porcelain and pottery. American paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Gordon Dexter. European XVII century paintings, including recent gifts of Mrs. Samuel Sachs. French paintings and drawings of the 19th century.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily, 2 to 6 Sunday; closed Mondays. Paul Revere and his Environment. (Special Exhibition Galleries.) Through Sept. 30. Bronze Fountain Attributed to Germain Pilon. French, 16th Century; paintings by Copley, Mary Cassatt; James Peale, Marcus Waterman, Harriet Blackstone, and Nelly Littlehale Murphy. (Recent Accessions Gallery). Color prints and dry points by Mary Cassatt; twentieth century prints; lithographs by Daumier; photographs by Stieglitz. (Print Dept.) Museum School Alumni Exhibition of paintings and sculpture. (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery.) Through August.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Nelly Littlehale Murphy; drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott.

Lowell Whistler House—Exhibition of works by New England Artists.

Pittsfield Berkshire Museum—Retrospective exhibition of works of E. Barnard Lintott.

Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Twenty-eighth exhibition. First show, through August 2.

Waltham: Gore Place—Sculptures and flower picture by Geneva Mercer. Through July.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library Gallery—Special summer exhibition loaned by the Guild of Boston Artists.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—In collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society. "Prints and Silver," by Paul Revere. Through Aug. 1.

New Hampshire

Manchester: The Currier Gallery of Art—Midsummer exhibition of oils, water colors and prints by contemporary American artists. Through Sept. 7.

'Keep 'Em Laughing'

Watching the current films at the Fine Arts is somethink like running through an old family album. The faces are familiar but the people somehow look strangely different. That is not surprising for the pictures all come from an earlier period on the screen.

The principal feature, "Keep 'Em Laughing," which originally bore the title of "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round," dates back some eight years. Jack Benny is in the cast, but he plays a less conspicuous role than Gene Raymond and Nancy Carroll. Patsy Kelly is to be seen in a minor part. Sydney Howard, Sid Silvers, Sidney Blackmer, Ralph Morgan, and Frank Parker turn up in the course of the story, built on a kind of "Grand Hotel" pattern about various shysters, gamblers, and a police inspector who meet on shipboard during a transatlantic voyage. The film's chief interest now seems to be for the movie antiquarian, who will find an opportunity to observe changes in costumes and techniques and to refresh memories of movie careers.

Something of the same might be said of "The Crooked Circle," the second feature, a mystery comedy in which Ben Lyon and Zasu Pitts head the cast. Among the other players who will be found in this film are James Gleason, Irene Purcell, C. Henry Gordon, Raymond Hatton, Berton Churchill, Spencer Charters, and Robert Frazer.

To round out the program there are two short comedies: Charlie Chaplin's "In the Bank" and an early Bob Hope picture, "Going Spanish."

E. F. M.

Wide World

Recipe for a Maine Vacation

There is no macadam in sight here, no rubber wheels 'neath their feet, no 'gas-less' filling stations haunting their dreams, just clear skies, hot sun, cool salty breezes, and a live deck leaning before the wind.

The girls are the "crew" aboard the vacation schooner Mattie, one of seven owned by Capt. Frank Swift of Camden, Maine. While the ship sails the inside waters of Penobscot Bay on one and two week cruises the paying passengers aboard are soon transformed from "landlubbers" to sun-browned "tars" with a definite roll in their walk.

Aboard the Mattie are, left to right: Miss Ricci Paulson of Yonkers, N. Y.; Miss Evelyn Langmuir of New York City; Mrs. Claire McKiernan of Holyoke, Mass.; Miss Violet Okerblom of Bridgeport, Conn., and Miss Esther Burr of Bridgeport, Conn. In left foreground is Capt. Parker Hall, skipper of Sandy Point, Maine.

'Buy-a-Bond' Sweeps Plant

Even as scrap rubber is playing an all-important role in the war effort, so the employees of the Converse Rubber Company of Malden, Mass., are joined in a 100 per cent "all-out" record of accomplishment that has attracted widespread attention.

All 1,100 workers have signed the 10 per cent War Bonds allotment plan, and no new helpers are hired unless they have signed up beforehand.

In addition, each of the nearly 100 employees now in the armed services receives $10 a month from the company "for spending money," and officials state that the plan will be continued for the duration.

Then, recently, when more than 50 tons of "Junk" rubber were uncovered in a marsh back of the factory, arrangements were made to have the proceeds from the sale of the much-needed material—$1,000—given to the USO. An old employee was responsible for uncovering the "junk" rubber. He recalled that it had been used years before as "fill" for the marshland.

But, the war effort doesn't stop there. This month, the employees started a newspaper called Conversations, intended primarily to give the boys at the fighting front news of the happenings on the home front. Names and addresses of those in service, together with extracts of letters made up the contents.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, July 21

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc and 11.79mc

6:30 p. m.—News, commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded)
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lesson.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WDOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

United Held Price Of Allied Survival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Conn., July 20—Establishment of an Atlantic Federation of Western Europe and the Americas as a nucleus for a proposed world federation was urged by Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Government at Williams College, and authority on international relations, in a speech given yesterday at the Institute of World Affairs of the Students International Union at Salisbury.

"Unity now among the United Nations is the price of survival. Unity tomorrow among the United Nations is the price of victory. Unity among the United Nations during the days and years to come will be the only possible foundation for a just and enduring peace," he said.

Quoting the French philosopher Pascal's words "right without might is weakness, might without right is tyranny; we must therefore combine right and might, making what is right mighty, and what is mighty right," Professor Schuman challenged the United Nations to join in an effective federation immediately.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks;	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"The Family Front"	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"	hillbilly show	Talk; Aftern'n Rhapsody
4:00	Swing Time	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, News	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Music; Concert Hall	Dance Matinee
4:30	Spotlight on Asia	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music	Esther, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15		Adventures of Sea Hound	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	Cowboy songs	Salon Serenade	Sports Comment	News; Defense talk
6:00	News Reporter	News; Sports	News; Sports	News Service	Sports results
6:15	Hedda Hopper	News; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Music; Talk
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports results; Music	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Major Hoople"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	J. Wesley; Music	"Major Hoople"; sketch	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger; news,
7:30	Vaughn Monroe's	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"We Present"	"Red Ryder"; drama,	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Orchestra		News Commentator	"Red Ryder"; drama,	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz,	Earl Godwin; news	Cavalcade of America	Sizing Up the News	Victor Herbert's Orch.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz,	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political Talk	Civilian Defense
8:30	"Ozzy 99's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; News	"True or False"; quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Drummond"; S. Ortega	Drama
9:00	Theater: Katherine	Goldman Band Concert	"Great Artists"; Risë	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Hepburn, Lieut.	Goldman Band Concert	Stevens; orchestra	News Service	
9:30	James Stewart,	Radio Forum	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album
9:45	"Philadelphia Story"	Radio Forum; Songs	Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program	program	Classical Album
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counter Spy"; drama,	Josephine Antoine; Wm.	Raymond Gram Swing	News report
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or	"Counter Spy"; drama,	Miller; R. Schmidt, songs	"Our Morale"; D. Pardue	Dance orchestra
10:30	Civilian Defense pgm	Morgan Beatty, News	"Lands of the Free"; Inter-American University	"Music That Endures"	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here and Abroad"		tenor; chorus; orchestra	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer,	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Dance orchestra	News Service	thur Mann	Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-890kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express report	News; Music	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Recorded music	News report	News; Music	News Comments	
7:30	Music; News	N. E. Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summary	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News reports
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Variety Show; News	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss; Interview	"Post Exchange"
8:45		News report	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Moss; Int.; Music	Mahlon Merrick's Orch.
9:00	Priscilla Porteseue,	Fishermen's Program	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Jane Eyre"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man"	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Tune Time"	"The Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Spotlight Revue; organ,	"Morning Pickup"; orch,
9:45	"Harvey's Del"; sk.	"The Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup"; orch,
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	"Beau Johnson"	BBC News; recorded	Studio talk
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Ring and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Brush Creek"	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Choir Loft; organ	Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45	Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Uncle Sam Speaks"	Dramatization	Marie Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband"; sk.	"Road of Life"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Tin Salvage; Music
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Australian News; record,	Organ recital
11:30	Bright Horizons; sk.	"John's Other Wife"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscasts	News; Hum and Strum	Beake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Serial sketch,	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	"Judy and Jane"	Orchestra and Soloists,	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	News Service	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour	"Bouquet"; music	Musical Program	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington News	Home Forum; talk	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Joline, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble,	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ Recital
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	U. S. Army Band	News; Service	Cedric Foster, News	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; drama	Sports; News	"The Victory Program"
2:30	We Love and Learn	Air Express Music	"Guiding Light"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Fishermen's Program	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cubs baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Treasury Parade	"The Barries"; songs	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Cubs baseball game	"Wartime Buying"; Music
4:00	Book talk	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:15	Organ recital	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30	Living Art; talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Braves - Chicago	Dance Matinee
4:45	News report	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Cubs baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies; music; songs	Inter-American News	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15		"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Flying Patrol"; sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; music	"Wasteland Wanderer"	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News reports; Defense
6:00	News comments	News; Sports Reporter	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Dorothy Kilgallen	News; War Comments	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Quincy Howe	Variety Show	Sports; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports reports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15	G. Miller's Orch.	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Date With a Disc	Richard Salinger, news,
7:30	American Melody	Dramatization	Attuck's Chorus	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical Program
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	Frontline Headlines	Linton Wells, News	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Earl Godwin, news	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Let's Be Neighbors"
8:15	Heir?"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	chorus; Al Abner"	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Electric Choir"
8:30	Hobby Lobby; guests	"Ring for Dough"; va-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Civilian Defense talk
8:45		riety; organ	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	Romance in Music
9:00	Tommy Riggs and	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Betty Lou	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Yankee News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Cheers From the	This Nation at War	Meredith Willson and	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
9:45	Camps"; variety	Nation at War; Jingles	John Nesbitt; music	Mystery Drama	Variety Hour
10:00	show of soldier	Cab Calloway's Quizzical	"A Date With Judy";	John B. Hughes, news	News reports
10:15	talent from camps	Cab Calloway's Quizzical	comedy serial	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Chester Williams	Morgan Beatty, News	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Ten Per Cent Club"
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; music	News Service	Music You Want	Dance orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalsell, Georgette Leslie, King Calder. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Little Women," Stage version of the Louisa May Alcott novel, with Sylvia Sydney. 8:30. Extra matinee Wednesday.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—8 p. m.

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Opening Night

March, "Stars and Stripes Forever" Sousa
Overture—Fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet" Tchaikovsky
Largo from the Opera, "Xerxes" Handel
Polka and Russian Dance from Ballet, "The Golden Age" Shostakovitch
Ballet Music from "Aida" Verdi
Irish Air from County Derry
Arranged by Grainger
"Voices of Spring" Waltzes Strauss
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. 2, 5, 8. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway — "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling, Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

Fine Arts — "Keep 'Em Laughing," Bob Hope, Jack Benny, 1, 4, 7, 10. "Going Spanish." 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "In the Bank," Charlie Chaplin. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Eagle Squadron," Diana Barrymore, Robert Black, Jon Hall. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Anne Gwynne, Ernest Truex. 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore—"Invaders," Leslie Howard, Raymond Massey. 2:40, 6, 9:40. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Metropolitan—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 9. Stage Show: Benny Goodman and his orchestra. 12:30, 3:30, 7:15, 9:55.

Modern—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:40. "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Claude Rains. 11:15 a. m., 3:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Orpheum—"Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:43, 3:56, 7:09, 10:22. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:51.

Paramount—"This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, Robert Sterling, Guy Kibbee. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40.

RKO-Boston—"Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles, Ralph Bellamy. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:15. "The Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Scollay—"The Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Moon Tide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino, Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Tanks a Million," "The Quiz Kids Return," "Men of West Point," "Unusual Occupations," "Commander James Tunney," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Her Cardboard Lover," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 10:05. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern, Red Skelton. 1:35, 4:55, 8:25.

Telepix—"India," "Gloucester Fishermen," Robert Benchley, "Disney's Cartoon," "Lights Fantastic," Jan Garber and Orchestra, "Stranger Than Fiction," 30 minutes of the latest news.

Trans-Lux—"Death Cell," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10. "Dr. Cyclops," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:30, 8:45.

Uptown—"The Spoilers," Randolph Scott, Marlene Dietrich, 1:25, 4:30, 8:30. "The Tuttles of Tahiti, Charles Laughton. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia — "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:25, 9:35. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 10:45 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol, "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Down Mexico Way," 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard, Jack Benny. "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford. 1:45. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "All-American Co-ed," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.
Brookline Village: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. 3, 6:30, 8:40, 9.
Cleveland Circle: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "All American Co-ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, Randolph Scott. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.
University: "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell. 2:55, 6:10, 9:20.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "She's in the Army," Veda Ann Borg. 2. Evenings continuous 7:30-11.
Codman Square: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Houston. 1:45, 7:45. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. 3:30, 9:30.
Strand: "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 1:55, 7:55. "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. 3:32, 9:32.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesten: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. 3:38, 9:30. "Uncertain Feeling." 2, 7:52.
Park: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Fay McKenzie. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Almost Married," Robert Paige. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Tuttles of Tahiti," Charles Laughton. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 4:10, 9:55.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche. "Bowery Blitzkrieg." Dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 1:40, 4:55, 8:05. "To the Shores of Tripoli," 3:11, 6:32, 9:33.
Maplewood: "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:40. "The Invaders," Leslie Howard. 3:12, 9:17.
Mystic: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 3:15, 8:25.
Strand: "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 7, 9:50. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 3:15, 8:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Maureen O'Hara. 3:22, 9:22. "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 1:50, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Felloway: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "A Bedtime Story," Loretta Young. 3:30, 8:25. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 3:50, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Men of San Quentin." "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 2, 8.
Strand: "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.
Boulevard: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-in Theater: "Down Mexico Way." "Carter Case." Dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll. "Mister V," Leslie Howard. 2, 8.
Strand: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "My Favorite Blonde," Madeleine Carroll. "Klondike Kate," Edmund Lowe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 2:05, 7:54. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings. 3:14, 8:30.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott. "The Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Invaders," Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. "A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Reap the Wild Wind," Paulette Goddard. "New March of Time." 3:15, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. 1:45, 7:30.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou, Gloria Swanson. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 3:35, 8. "Dumbo," 2:15, 6:30, 9:30.

Risé Stevens On Air Tonight In Artist Series

Risé Stevens, soloist in "Great Artists Series," will sing Bizet's "Habanera" from "Carmen"; "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," from Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah," "My Hero" from "The Chocolate So

War Production Is Resumed at Two Strike-Settled Everett Chemical Plants

Monsanto Strikers Get Raises; Future Left in Hands of WLB

The most important strike in the war industries of Massachusetts faded out today as workers went back to their jobs in the two Everett plants of the Monsanto Chemical Company.

Two-thirds of the 600 who walked out got a raise of 6½ cents an hour, the other third 9 cents. Union men reported themselves today satisfied with the wage increase.

The company obtained adjudication of the "maintenance of membership" demand of the union by a panel of the War Labor Board. The original demand of the union was for a closed shop. That was modified, so that the WLB can give it anything—a preferential shop, requirement that a union member must remain so to retain his job, or nothing.

When the union security issue gets into the hands of the WLB, the company will probably be kicked, observers felt, for the Board has been freely granting such labor demands. It did so again last week in the "Little Steel" case, where it gave a maintenance of membership provision.

Had to Shun Precedent

However, as union men saw it today, the company has 16 plants over the country, some organized and some not. It didn't want voluntarily to grant the type of union shop here, they judged, because of the possible effect of this on other plants, but would accept a ruling on the specific case from Washington.

Return of the first batch of the 600 strikers on the midnight shift began the reopening of production. The two plants—one the New England Alcohol Company—supply chemicals essential to many types of war work in arsenals, airplane factories, etc. They comprise the largest chemical output in New England.

In the chemical processes it takes time to complete a shutdown and also a resumption of operations.

The walkout, which was unauthorized by the American Federation of Labor, began late Wednesday night, and the gradual shutdown was scheduled by the company to be complete at 5 p. m. Sunday night.

As the men began going back at 12 last night, it will take three or four days to reach top speed again, the company reported today. Officials estimated the stoppage had cost five or six days' production. The plants are running 24 hours a day seven days a week.

Pledge No Further Strike

No further strike was promised by the men in agreeing to a clause forbidding a walkout while the new contract is being completed, and inclusion in the new contract of a pledge of no strikes during its existence.

Settlement was managed by the War Labor Board. After efforts of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration had brought the two sides closer together but had not achieved a cleanup, the local board urged the federal Board to step in.

A mediator for the WLB, Saul Wallen, reached Boston late Saturday night and got the union committee together at midnight. Their session lasted two hours and a half. At 9:30 Sunday morning, Mr. Wallen met with the management. That session ran two hours. Yesterday afternoon he put in a couple of more hours with the Union Committee, and a 5 o'clock met with the joint group. Last night they finished off everything, and the strike was called off.

Foundrymen Return

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20 (AP)—Foundry workers at the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., who walked out last Wednesday and Thursday in protest against the discharge of a union shop steward, voted last night to return to work this morning. Approximately 300 men are affected by the vote.

After union leaders and Federal labor conciliators had urged the approximately 500 men who attended last night's meeting to go back to their jobs, the strikers agreed to return pending a decision by the War Labor Board on their protest against the steward's discharge.

How to Save Your Tires

Here are the "what to do" and "how to do it" of tire preservation in hot weather as prescribed today by the New England regional headquarters of the Office of War Information in Boston:

1. Have your tire dealer inspect your tires to tell how many miles remain in the poorest one. Then budget these miles through to 1944, figuring how many miles you can drive each week.
2. Drive less than the budget allowance each week during the hot weather. Tires wear out twice as fast at 90 degrees as at 60.
3. Stay under 40 miles an hour.
4. Constantly inspect tires for glass, tacks or stones caught in treads.
5. Check inflation pressure each week. Too much air bounces and scuffs tires. One pound of under-inflation continued for long can cut 600 miles off a tire's life-expectancy.
6. Check wheel alignment every 1,000 miles.
7. Rotate tires periodically to produce equal wear. Rear tires wear out faster than front tires.

Bomb-Proof Rooms Kept Dry By Swedish Firm's Process

Foreign Trade Flashes

Apparatus for eliminating moisture in bomb-proof storage rooms has been developed in Sweden, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the regional office of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

One of Sweden's prominent manufacturers of air conditioning and drying installations has developed a new type of dehumidifying unit, he said, following long study by the firm's technicians. The problem was one of keeping air in rooms that are blasted out of rock sufficiently dry to prevent condensations on walls and goods stored therein.

The most common method previously used has been to heat and ventilate the rooms, he said. Under the new method the moisture is extracted from the air through condensation on cold metal surfaces. The surfaces are cooled through a refrigerating compressor, the condenser of which is used for reheating the air.

The refrigerator, fans, coils, electric equipment, and automatic controls are all built into a compact casing which is easy to handle and install in any locality.

In cases where the rooms are intended also as bomb-proof shelters for people, the unit can be used for ventilating purposes, being then simply switched over to supply heated outside air, the heating being effected by means of an electric coil. A considerable number of the new units are said to have been delivered to Swedish and foreign Governments as well as to private customers.

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Cuban Grapefruit

Cuban exports of grapefruit during 1941 reached a level appreciably in excess of early estimates, though less than a year ago. In the three months, August to October inclusive, shipments totaled 150,314 crates, compared with 152,962 crates during the corresponding period of 1940. Prior to 1940, Great Britain was an important purchaser of this item, taking about 64,000 crates in 1936. In 1939, however, shipments to Britain had declined to less than 21,000 crates. In 1940 and 1941, Cuban export trade in grapefruit was confined exclusively to the United States.

Panama Fund

The first report on Panama's Social Security Fund covering the six-months period April 1 to Sept. 30, 1941, shows collections from all sources during that period amounted to $579,000, of which $100,000 was contributed by the Government, and $102,000 represented assets of the old pension fund. Expenditures for benefits and expenses during the six-month period totaled $257,000, leaving a balance on hand Oct. 1, of $322,000. Administration expenses amount to only 8.24 per cent of receipts, it was stated by the manager of the fund who pointed out that the fund is organized and administered with the most rigid economy.

Maine Groups Co-operate In Car-Pool Plan

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 20—The Maine Civilian Defense Council, under Col. Francis H. Farnum, is contributing to the war effort by helping establish ride-sharing or car-pooling clubs among employees of the State's defense plants.

In co-operation with the Council, committees representing employers and employees will be set up in the war-production plants and in other businesses, too, in an effort to see that each car on the road is used to maximum capacity.

Ride sharing is, of course, a basic requirement for applicants for supplemental gasoline but rather than place the burden of promoting ride sharing upon busy rationing boards the Defense Council is making this contribution of its time and efforts.

Likewise, in the rationing of tires, employer and employee committees are being organized at the defense plants under a plan based upon the employer-employee committee plan inaugurated to help gas rationing in these plants.

The problem of war-worker transportation in Maine is a serious one. Tackling the problem is a War Transportation Committee which includes Col. Frank H. Southard, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission; State Police Chief Henry P. Weaver; and Colonel Farnum. Colonel Southard has pointed out that should the new rationing of gasoline and the increasing tire shortage suddenly force a big shift from private cars to busses, the latter would not be able to stand the added load with speed and necessary convenience.

Defense Plants Busy

Anyone who does not think Maine war-production plants are busy, and then some, should see how the Maine Employment Service and co-operating agencies are struggling and advertising to get workers, particularly skilled or semi-skilled men for the busy plants. In Portland, a record number of work permits for students of from 16 to 18 years of age have been issued. In Lewiston and Auburn, too, the number of high-school-age boys, who began during the school year to combine work with schooling, has been of record proportion.

The situation is a source of some concern to public school officials aware that no normal high-school pupil can do justice to himself or to his education if, next fall, he continues to attempt a full school day and an eight-hour mill shift at night. Some arrangement whereby school-age boys will be limited to four-hour shifts while schools are in session doubtless will be worked out.

Submarine Chasing

Gov. Sumner Sewall's offer to establish, under State authority, a squadron of planes to hunt out enemy submarines and escort merchantmen along the Maine coast is no idle campaign-inspired political gesture. A World War flying ace, himself, the Governor might even man a plane, provided his offer is accepted. He firmly believes many older men, experienced fliers but barred because of age from active service, are ready to pilot armed planes for this purpose. Friends point out his connections in the field of aviation make his offer the more important. The State will supply the money, and, according to the Governor, the planes are ready and waiting. It is a new idea and the Governor is completely "sold" on it, both from patriotic and practical points of view.

Sharing Rides With Fellow Neighbors

This sign, erected on the lawn of George Littlefield, Newton, Mass., advertises to neighbors who hike to the railroad station and bus lines each morning that there is room for four "extras" in his car. The response to Mr. Littlefield's improvised billboard has been so great that in the past 60 days he has compiled a guest mileage of 2,000 miles. This good neighbor policy, evident in hundreds of communities throughout New England, is proof that the discomforts of an overburdened transportation system can be circumvented.

Hollis Out For Council, 6th District

Representative Theodore P. Hollis (R) of Stoneham today is a candidate for Executive Councilor from the 6th District to succeed Raymond S. Wilkins (R) of Winchester, who is not seeking re-election.

The Stoneham Representative has served in the Massachusetts House since 1938. From 1925 to 1931 Representative Hollis was attorney of the American Department of State, attacked to the Mexican Claims Division at Washington, D. C. In 1936 he served as counsel for the Republican State Committee in connection with an investigation of fraudulent voting and registration. In 1940 he was director of registration for the Committee.

Meanwhile, Samuel R. Bailey, Amesbury manufacturer, who announced earlier that he would be a candidate for Governor "to obtain political supplies of gasoline" shifted his sights to aim for a seat on the Executive Council from the 5th district. The seat is now held by James A. Donovan (D) of Lawrence. Mr. Bailey is seeking the Republican nomination.

Hub Churches and Synagogues First in Voluntary War Program

Greater Boston churches have agreed to make available all of their facilities to the cause of civilian defense. Representatives of churches and synagogues of all denominations met with the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and adopted this voluntary program, according to an announcement by the Committee:

1. Make their edifices available to the wounded and homeless in the event of enemy attack.
2. Announce from pulpits and altars all matters of civilian defense pertinent to their congregations.
3. Recruit civilian defense workers.
4. Organize air-raid protection forces among their own ranks.
5. Co-operate in the establishment of communication systems to all air-raid wardens, auxiliary police and firemen and other civilian defense personnel from services to their posts in the event of attack during hours of worship.

The necessity for such a program, the first of its kind in the nation, was explained by Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the protective division of the Committee on Public Safety, who said that the churches, at a given moment, control a larger group of persons than any other institution in the land.

In addition to organizing ARP units within their parishes, clergymen will devote a portion of their time to building up morale in the interests of civilian defense. The state Public Safety Committee immediately will begin organizing local clerical committees for civilian defense as soon as the preliminary arrangements have been made in other sections of the state.

The Public Safety Committee will send important announcements on civilian defense directly to these local committees and they, in turn, will furnish each church with the information. This work of dissemination is one of the most important phases of the program, General Needham said.

He disclosed the result of surveys that showed there were a greater number of persons in churches and synagogues on days of worship in Massachusetts than in any other type of building on any other day of the week.

The communication system to be set up, he explained, will be designed to enable priests, ministers, and rabbis to receive first warning of the approach of enemy attackers on days when services are being held. Wardens and other civilian defense personnel in the congregations would be notified that they were needed at their designated posts, he pointed out.

Haytime Hayer's Hay Still Down In the Hayfield

SHARON, Conn., July 20 (AP)—Louis Devaux's luck had better change pretty soon or he won't get his hay into the barn this year.

Last Monday the farmer was returning from haying when his truck broke down. He left it for a few hours and returned to find the town salvage committee had scrapped it and sold the metal to a junk dealer.

On Tuesday the local rationing board gave him permission to buy a new truck.

The new vehicle was delivered Thursday, but caught fire and was destroyed as Mr. Devaux was driving into his barnyard from the showroom.

"No more machinery," said Mr. Devaux in ordering his men to get out the horse-drawn hayrack.

As the horses started to pull the ancient hayrack toward the hay field, the two front wheels fell off.

Junked Autos Yield 17,043 Tons of Scrap

Seventeen thousand and forty-three tons of scrap metal vitally needed to keep the nation's steel mills operating at wartime capacity in the production of materials for guns, planes, tanks and ships, were salvaged from New England automobile graveyards during June, Herbert J. Denner, regional representative of the Automobile Graveyards Section, Bureau of Industrial Conservation, War Production Board, reported today.

The June tonnage was more than half the total tonnage reclaimed from the same source during the preceding three months and brought to approximately 50,000 tons the amount of metal salvaged from automobile graveyards in this region since the Bureau of Industrial Conservation began an intensive campaign in March to accelerate the flow of this scrap metal into war production.

The metal moved to the steel mills from New England automobile graveyards during June came from 22,749 cars. The average automobile contains approximately 1,500 pounds of ferrous scrap metals. Besides the ferrous metals, large quantities of scrap copper, brass, zinc, lead, aluminum and rubber were salvaged. Tonnage by States in New England for June is shown by the following table:

State	Cars	Tonnage
Massachusetts ...	10,666	8,000
Connecticut	5,524	4,143
Rhode Island	2,293	1,720
Maine	2,210	1,638
New Hampshire ..	1,200	900
Vermont	856	642

Automobile graveyards in other parts of the country are also producing increased quantities of scrap metals, the conservation bureau reported. Complete reports received by the Automobile Graveyards Section for June show that yards throughout the country produced 453,768 tons of scrap in that month. This was more than 300,000 tons above the monthly average for 1941.

Armed Guards At All Report Centers Urged

To conceal from the enemy all information on the results of possible bombing raids, State civilian defense committees have been warned to post constant armed guards at the more than 1,000 report centers of New England.

Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, has reminded the six State Councils that information "on the damage and effects of air raids will be keenly sought by enemy agents," mentioning the number of fires, the casualties, and the extent to which emergency services were taxed as items of especial interest to such agents.

With this knowledge, the enemy would understand "what it must do to make the next raids even more devastating," Mr. Loughlin pointed out.

Japanese radio stations which radiocast the damage American bombers did to Tokyo and other cities gave our forces "a valuable account of the results of the raid," he said.

Among the precautions necessary, in addition to armed guards, according to Mr. Loughlin, are concealment of all records, lists, reports, etc.; rechecking of personnel; avoiding consequences of tapped telephone wires by not giving important information over the phone; and setting up of a staff officer to enforce secrecy provisions.

Seed Raising Helping Out Maine Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Maine, July 20—A little-publicized industry—the production of garden and field seeds—is returning a neat profit to some 325 farmers in central Maine and simultaneously contributing immeasureably to the nation's war effort.

Contracts have already been made with 325 farmers in 62 towns in central Maine to grow 1,800 acres of string beans for seed this year, officials of the Chas. C. Hart Seed Company, specialists and breeders of seeds, announced at their Newport office.

Likewise the Company is growing approximately 27 acres of Ebenezer onions for seed on one of its own farms in near-by Palmyra, which the Government has contracted for to ship to allied countries in its Lend-Lease Program.

Rapid expansion has been made in seed operations in Maine through commercial contracts with farmers, jumping from 50 acres of beans for seed in 1932 to 900 acres in 1941 and reaching the new high of 1,800 acres this year.

Nearly 2,000,000 pounds of beans are expected to be delivered to the Hart plant this fall, which will bring an approximate return of $160,000 to the producing farmers.

Huge Maine Potato Crop Is Expected

By the Associated Press

The Maine potato crop should total 45,375,000 bushels this year, compared with 44,745,000 bushels harvested last year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture estimated today on the basis of conditions observed up to July 1.

The department estimated the Maine potato acreage this year at 165,000 acres, compared with 157,000 acres harvested last year.

Saving Rubber— Corn Roast In Home Back Yard

By the Associated Press

Instead of going out and burning up the highways, Agriculture Commissioner Louis A. Webster suggests that Massachusetts residents might stay home and roast corn in their back yards.

A small fire—either in a fireplace or on open ground, a few ears of corn speared on the ends of pointed sticks, and you have the ingredients of an old-fashioned roast, he said. Some folks roast it with the husks on, although others prefer it with the husks removed.

"Try it both ways," he said. "Hold it over the fire a few minutes until roasted. Butter and salt to taste."

Incidentally, he expects Massachusetts to produce 5,000,000 dozen ears of corn this season—with quality exceptionally good.

Cranberry Groups Attack Indictment

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Cranberry dealers have filed demurrers in Federal Court attacking the validity of a criminal indictment filed on October 14, 1941, against Cranberry Canners, Inc., of South Hanson, Mass., six other corporations and 13 individuals.

The indictments charge conspiracy to monopolize and restrain trade in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in cranberries produced in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington, and Oregon.

The other corporate defendants are United Cape Cod Cranberry Company, also of South Hanson, Mass.; American Cranberry Exchange, Inc., 80 West Broadway, New York; New England Cranberry Sales Company, Middleboro, Mass.; Growers Cranberry Company, Inc., Pemberton, N. J.; Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., and the A. D. Makepeace Company, Wareham, Mass.

The individual defendants are officers, agents, or representatives of the corporate defendants.

N. H. Motorists Charged Too Much for Used Tires

CONCORD, N. H., July 20 (AP)—New Hampshire motorists are being charged more than they should pay for used tires, Attorney Dudley Orr of the State OPA office has declared.

Mr. Orr, in a statement, asserted that dealers face "summary action if they do not comply with OPA regulations governing their business."

A survey of 300 outlets he said, indicated 95 per cent were violating OPA rules on ceiling prices.

War Economies Textbook Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20—More than 100 universities and colleges throughout the country have adopted Brown University's war economics textbook, Introduction to War Economics, according to Dr. Alfred C. Neal, editor and Brown economist.

Now in its third printing, the textbook is the joint work of nine members of the University's Department of Economics. The authors are Professors Antonin Basch, Willard C. Beatty, Chelcie C. Bosland, William A. Brown, Jr., Hugh B. Killough, Kenyon E. Poole, Merton P. Stoltz, Philip Taft, and Dr. Neal.

It includes chapters on the immediate application of economic principles to war problems: basic economic problems of war, economic war potential, war production problems, war labor problems, financing the war through business and public finance, wartime management of the monetary and banking system, the control of individual prices, economic warfare, and postwar international economics.

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Japanese Attack on Siberia Would Place Burden on U. S.

Continued from Page 1

Tokyo and back with a full bomb load. But this would not be as effective as short-range raids.

Use of Russian Bases

Almost the first thing that American war commentators pointed out following the attack on Pearl Harbor was the tremendous American retaliation by air that would be possible if the United States were permitted to use the Russian bases at Petropavlovsk on Kamchatka Peninsula, and Vladivostok.

Petropavlovsk, for instance, is slightly more than 1,550 miles from Tokyo, while Vladivostok is only 750 miles. American bombing planes, it was pointed out, could load at Petropavlovsk, bomb Tokyo and other Japanese cities, and scud across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok. Here they would reload fuel and bombs, return to bomb Tokyo and continue to Petropavlovsk to reload again. This triangle could be repeated at will until Japanese cities were reduced to shambles.

At the moment, however, it is doubtful whether Russia would permit the United States to use its bases at Vladivostok and Petropavlovsk until it has pushed the Nazis back. Its hesitancy to bring about two fronts at this juncture and risk bombing by Japan of its Asiatic bases is quite understandable. With the Nazi menace once eliminated it is possible that a joint American-Russian air and sea assault could be launched upon Japan.

Second Best Route

Lacking this more effective route, however, the next best route would be the longest route, across the Pacific from Hawaii "down under" to New Zealand and Australia. From these dominions Flying Fortresses could go direct to Japan, or aircraft carriers might be sent nearer to Japan with a cargo of lighter bombers.

It takes nearly a week of flying to traverse this Antipodes route from the American mainland. The first jump from San Francisco to Honolulu, for instance, is only a few hundred miles less than the distance from New York to San Francisco. The first jump southbound from Hawaii to Canton Island is virtually the same as a nonstop flight from New York to Salt Lake City.

The difficulties of flying this route would be vastly increased should Japan take any of the intermediate island stopping places on the New Zealand route, as it has done on the trans-Pacific route. Therefore, the necessity of preserving this supply line to Australia and New Zealand becomes one of vital importance.

Even though four-engined planes may have ranges up to 6,000 miles, they could not be expected to move between the United States and Australia, for instance, without some of these island stepping stones.

The commercial route is a seaplane route and would probably be less hampered by lack of landing bases. But landplanes such as heavy bombers would certainly have to make a landfall on those bases which have airports. Neither flying boats nor bombers, for that matter, could be expected to find their way from base to base by themselves.

An airway is not merely the shortest distance between two points on a map. It is a functioning and adequately maintained route through the air, properly supported by a ground organization controlling and directing the traffic through the air. It maintains landing bases or airports for refueling, facilities for passengers and pilots, weather stations to collect adequate flight reports, and radio stations to act as liaison between planes and the ground and for directional guidance.

Loss in Efficiency

Loss of any of these important bases would seriously hamper the efficiency of the airway. There might be large gaps in the weather forecasts, some dependence on navigation by dead reckoning because of lack of proper radio, and the gasoline loads would reduce the effective loads because of the necessity of making larger jumps.

The third route of attack upon Japan would be possible from raids launched from within China by bombers flown from India, or possibly transported by aircraft carrier. There are fields at Chengtu and Chungking big enough to handle heavy bombers. These fields are more than 2,300 miles, however, from Japan. Furthermore, they depend for their supplies upon the Burma Road. The Japanese have a base at Bangkok in Thailand, only 300 miles from Rangoon, terminus of the Burma Road.

Finally, the United States, according to informed opinion, could launch, in conjunction with the immediate program, a long-range effort by land, sea, and air, pushing the Japanese out island by island from the Pacific. Each island would be treated as an individual Crete with paratroop landings followed by air, sea and land action to assure its capture.

This long-range campaign would begin by sending heavy reinforcements with all speed to hold Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies at all costs. The remaining American outposts would be strengthened in Hawaii, Midway, Johnston, Palmyra, and Samoa. From these points Wake and Guam might be retaken. Then the Japanese would be slowly cleared out of their mandated Caroline, Marshall and Marianas islands. Gradually the way back to the Philippines would be forced.

At this point the gains would be consolidated and the cordon would then be drawn around Japan itself.

More Alien Enemies Are Netted by F.B.I.

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—The arrest of 14 enemy aliens, one a German who declared "only fools become American citizens," has been announced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The F. B. I. said 13 were Germans and the other an Italian editorial writer of an unnamed Italian language newspaper in New York. All were taken to Ellis Island for hearings before the Enemy Alien Boards.

One of those arrested was quoted by the F. B. I. as saying: "I became a better German citizen by remaining in the United States than if I had returned to Germany. Only fools become American citizens."

P. E. Foxworth, Assistant Director of the F. B. I., said one was a foreman in a war production plant machine shop, while others included candy store keepers, watch manufacturers, waiters, and a boarding house operator.

Retreating Soviets Slow Down Nazi Drive on Don

Continued from Page 1

Caucusus. Meanwhile the Russians reported significant new successes around their anchor bastion of Veronezh to the north which now resembled a doubled fist in the German flank.

In hand-to-hand fighting, the Russians took one main German bridgehead pointed across the Don at Voronezh after a heavy defeat of the invaders' 75th Division.

Other counterattacking defenders of the City grappled with the Germans south and west of Voronezh on the banks of the Don.

This appeared to mean that the Germans had been driven back from the City's environs on all sides. Previous dispatches have indicated the Germans had been routed to the north of the City and held at bay to the south but had held on to the western outskirts Voronezh is about 10 miles east of the Don.

A German communiqué said Russian attempts to "recapture Voronezh" had been beaten off.

Retreating Russians Keep Lines Intact

The Red Army above Rostov, while yielding ground slowly, refused to let its lines be broken despite the fury of German armored attacks, dive bombing, and parachutist landings in its rear, said Russian dispatches from the front. These asserted that the forces which retreated from Voroshilovgrad were being absorbed in an orderly manner into the main forces.

Moscow reported the Russians had had time to bring up help from the strong armies garrisoning the Northern Caucasus to bolster Marshal Timoshenko's fighters, who have been retreating for 10 days in the area between the Donets and the Don.

Russian reports made no attempt to minimize territorial losses suffered in the Donets and Don Valleys. The Germans now are in the midst of 9,600 square miles of bituminous and anthracite coal mines, containing cities with important foundries and metal-working plants.

Apparently, the Germans were approaching Kamensk where the Moscow-Rostov Railway line crosses the Donets River. Kamensk is 85 miles north of Rostov, and 45 miles east of Voroshilovgrad.

The Germans claim already to have severed a railway which runs south of Kamensk, but this is unconfirmed.

Exceeding even Berlin's accounts of the German gains, the Nazi-controlled Paris Radio said Axis advance forces had reached Shakhty, coal-mining and railroad town only 40 miles north of Rostov.

German tanks have played an impressive role in this southern drive, and the desperate nature of the struggle was indicated tacitly by a self-searching article in Pravda, the Communist Party organ, which told Red artillerymen that the issue was up to them.

Recalling that Joseph Stalin had declared "artillery is the god of war," Pravda said sometimes Red Army guns had been so scattered that the Germans had been able to concentrate tanks between them and then rush through.

The party organ urged better reconnaissance to locate enemy tank concentrations.

Stalingrad Drive Believed Stalled

While the Germans pushed south and the Russians grew stronger around Voronezh there was little word of the Nazi eastward drives from Boguchar and Millerovo toward Stalingrad on the Volga bend. Apparently the German drives in that direction were stalled.

In the Voronezh sector, the Red Army held its recaptured positions on the west bank of the Don after a recrossing of that stream where it fought heavy forces, including the Sixth and Seventh Hungarian Brigades supported by 70 tanks. Hitler forces tried to encircle the Russian bridgehead, but were reported beaten off, with a Hungarian brigade put to flight and 14 tanks destroyed. The Russian recapture of the Germans' bridgehead on the east bank cut their shortest route to bring up reinforcements to hold remaining positions.

In a dispatch to Moscow, a Tass correspondent "with the Northern Fleet" described a battle lasting three days and nights between German planes and Soviet warships escorting a British and American convoy, which reached a Russian port without damage to any of its transports.

During the "sleepless nights spent in the light of an unsetting sun and practically ceaseless fire," the Germans dropped 220 bombs and shot 14 torpedoes at the convoy, the correspondent reported.

Soviet planes also participated in driving off and shooting down many of the attacking Germans. The dispatch said at times the warships stood by, with all guns manned, while the sounds of battle roared in the clouds and mists above.

By a Staff Artist

Battlelines in Russia

Broken black arrows indicate Nazi drives that have been slowed or halted. Solid black arrow aimed at Don River represents German drive that is continuing relatively unimpeded. White arrows show how Russian counterattacks apparently have cleared Germans from all sides of Voronesh.

to newly won positions west of El Alamein in the fighting in Egypt. Dispatches from British headquarters in Cairo said at least six tanks were knocked out of action by British fighter-bombers on the southern sector of the 40-mile front and many enemy aircraft were smashed in a heavy bombing attack on a German airdrome west of the battle area.

Five enemy aircraft, attempting to land during the raid, were reported shot down by British fighters escorting a strong force of light bombers which carried out the assault.

The attack, which was made near El Daba close behind the front was described as one of the biggest ever carried out by the Royal Air Force against an enemy desert airfield. A large number of planes was involved on each side, and about a third of the German aircraft on the ground was reported destroyed or damaged.

Four of the planes shot down as they were attempting to land were the big Junkers 52 transports used by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to bring reserves from across the Mediterranean. The fifth was a dive bomber.

One of the planes set afire on the ground was a big four-engine machine.

Heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Force made a simultaneous daylight attack on the Axis supply port of Tobruk. Only one plane was reported lost in these operations.

Dust storms which hampered operations in the air also apparently kept land activity to a minimum.

There were indications that Field Marshal Rommel, unsuccessful in all attempts to regain lost ground, was regrouping his forces for a large-scale resumption of the desert battle.

Reports from Cairo said that during the past 48 hours the Germans had withdrawn at various places to straighten lines dented by British advances—most pronounced along the coast and in the central sector.

The British took advantage of the situation to consolidate their positions and fill gaps in units engaged in recent hard fighting.

Tass Claims French Are Aiding Rommel

Meanwhile, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, reiterated charges that French merchant ships were taking reinforcements and supplies to Marshal Rommel's armies.

It indicated that as many as 41 ships had operated in this service during May and June.

Vichy has issued denials of similar reports in the past.

The Tass story, datelined Geneva, said neutral observers had verified the reports and that a person connected with the French naval administration in Marseille confirmed that sailing records did not show the frequent voyages of French ships to Sfax, Tunisia, near the Libyan border.

It said Marseille port records showed that during May and June 53 ships sailed from there, only 12 of them being under charter to French or Spanish shippers, while the others were listed as sailing empty for Spanish or Algerian ports.

Actually, it said, at least 20 of these ships, including four large transports of 10,000 tons each, went to the French naval base at Toulon, which is under German guard, and picked up cargo from naval warehouses.

Others, Tass stated, sailed to Italian naval ports for supplies, then returned much later to Marseille without cargo.

The British Admiralty gave no account of the damage done in the naval shelling of Matruh, but said the answering bombardment from Axis shore batteries during the first attack on Friday night was ineffective. One motor torpedo boat which attempted to interfere during the second bombardment Saturday night was chased off.

The British said they had no casualties or damage in either engagement.

Tobruk Is Called Rommel by Nazis

By the Associated Press

With the British Army at El Alamein, Cairo, July 20

The Germans have renamed Tobruk and now call it Rommel in honor of the Field Marshal who captured it.

The British learned of this through one of Marshal Erwin Rommel's staff officers who was captured. An order changing the name was signed by Marshal Hermann Göring found in possession of the captured officer.

More Sinkings:

Navy Reports Three American Ships Lost

The growing gravity of the shipping situation was illustrated today by the sinking of three more American merchantmen by submarines in Western Atlantic waters. These latest losses put at 386 the unofficial Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral sinkings in the Western Atlantic.

Two sinkings were announced by the Navy Sunday, the first ship having been shelled to the bottom in the South Atlantic on June 22, the second having been torpedo-sunk near a large West India island on July 12. The third sinking, announced today, occurred several hundred miles off the northern coast of South America.

Sinkings announced during the week of July 12-18 included 10 United States vessels, 4 Norwegian, 3 British, 3 Panamanian, 1 Dutch, 1 Dominican, and 3 Allied but otherwise unidentified merchantmen.

RAF Raids Reich:

Submarine Yards And Shipping Hit

The blow struck by four-engined bombers of the Royal Air Force against Northwest Germany last night was the fourth in as many days, having been preceded by three daylight smashes against the Ruhr and submarine-construction centers at Lübeck and Flensburg.

Among RAF targets were the submarine building yards at Vegesack, 10 miles northwest of Bremen.

During daylight Sunday, RAF fliers in Boston bombers attacked targets in the German-occupied Lille and Bethune areas, including power stations at Chocques and Mazingarbe. Hurricane bombers and Spitfires attacked two enemy ships, an armed freighter, and a minesweeper. London dispatches said both ships were hit.

Two bombers and a fighter were reported missing from the day operations, making a total of six for the day and night.

The German High Command said Nazi plants scored direct bomb hits on a British war plant northeast of London in a daylight raid.

Chinese Gains:

Ports and Rail Line Lost by Japanese

In attacking a Japanese airfield at Canton Saturday United States planes planted their bombs among between 50 and 60 planes on the ground and left six great fires blazing, Lieut Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters in China announced.

In a second attack, the American airmen on Sunday bombed Linchwan, Japanese base in Kiansi Province. All planes returned safely from both raids.

The communiqué said Japanese headquarters were attacked with "excellent results" at Linchwan in this second raid upon that base. It first was attacked July 10.

Canton last was attacked by United States bombers on July 4 when the Whitecloud Airdrome on the outskirts of the City was the target. The latest official announcement that an airdrome was attacked, without identifying it, indicated a second field was visited this time, since the Japanese maintain several around most of the larger cities under their domination.

Meanwhile, Chinese forces, inflicting major setbacks to the Japanese drive aimed at the center of China from the southeast, have recaptured the seaports of Wenchow and Juian in Chekiang Province and have broken the invaders' hold on a 15-mile strip of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway by seizing Iyang and Hengfeng.

Capture of Booty Claimed by Chinese

A Chungking announcement said the enemy lost heavily in casualties and that large stores of booty fell into Chinese hands.

Both Wenchow and Juian, 13 miles to the south, were reported captured last Friday, less than six days after their occupation by the Japanese in a thrust which extended across the length of Chekiang from Hangchow in the north.

The communiqué said that in Kiangsi, inland Province which adjoins Chekiang on the west, the Japanese took flight from Hengfeng after firing the town but that flames were extinguished by Chinese troops who marched in Saturday.

It added that Iyang, railway town 15 miles west of Hengfeng, was captured Sunday by forces attacking from several directions.

Paying tribute to the United States Air Force in China, an official Chinese statement said its operations had lessened considerably the Japanese air threat to Chungking.

Russia Asks for New Front; Fears Assault From Japanese

Continued from Page 1

on the Bering Strait, where they could in turn be linked by alternative sea and air ferry services which could keep this route open all the year round. The length of this route is estimated at 5,800 miles, of which 2,150 lie in North America and 3,650 in Siberia.

3. The northern sea route, opened by the Soviet Union in 1932, and linked with the three principal Siberian waterways—the Ob, the Lena, and the Yenisei—each several thousand miles in length. The northern sea route is the shortest sea passage from European Russia to far Eastern Siberia.

The distance from Murmansk in North Russia where British and American supplies have been delivered during the past year, to Vladivostok via the Arctic and Bering Strait is 5,671 miles by ship, and has the great advantage of not being exposed to submarine or plane attack over most of its course. The Yenisei River crosses the trans-Siberian Railway at Kransoyarsk, and it would be feasible to transfer supplies from the Yenisei to that railway for shipment east or west, and to switch to Novosibirsk to the Turk-Sib railway, for further transshipment to China.

Neutrality Best for U. S. Now

The Foseign Policy Association report holds that until the United States is prepared to take the offensive against Japan, America is benefited more by the Soviet policy of neutrality toward Tokyo than if a Siberian Front added new responsibilities in that theater of the war.

Nevertheless, should Japan strike at Russia while it is engaged with Germany in the west, it would, it is believed, find that Russia's capacity to wage war much greater than it did in 1904-5.

"The Soviet Government," the report points out, "has made strenuous efforts during the past decade to develop the raw material resources of the Urals and Siberia. One of its primary objectives has been the creation in the area from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean of an industrial region that would be as self-sufficient as possible and, if necessary, could furnish armaments to the independent Red Banner Armies of the Far East without having to draw on the industrial resources of Russia west of the Urals.

"Magnitogorsk, industrial center of the Urals, established since 1929 in an area rich in deposits of high-grade iron ore, is linked by rail to the Kuznetsk Basin in Western Siberia, containing some of the largest coal deposits in the world. Its reserves are estimated at 460,000,000,000 tons of good quality coal.

"In Magnitogorsk are located huge steel plants, blast furnaces, rolling mills and other steel-producing plants. Tractors were being manufactured at the rate of 15,000 a year in 1939 at Chelyabinsk; motors at the rate of 10,000 a year in 1939 at Ufa; motors and tanks at Perm; chemicals at Berezniki, and Solikamski; machine tools, tractors, airplanes, etc., in the area around Sverdlovsk.

"The Ural-Siberian Industrial District is equipped with a great electric power-producing network, whose production was estimated at 4,000,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1940. According to available information, the principal power plants have proved adequate not only for the needs of existing industrial plants in the Ural Region but also of plants transferred to that area from occupied sections west of the Urals.

Some Shortages Here

"The region between the Urals and the Pacific Ocean could probably be self-sufficient in cereals and beans, even if it has to feed several millions evacuated from regions occupied by the Nazis. It would have shortages, however, of potatoes, vegetables, sugar, flax, hemp and tobacco and supplies would have to be brought in from outside, especially if this region is transformed into a theater of war.

"The relative under-population of the Ural-Siberia-Soviet Far East Area had, until recently, been an obstacle to its large-scale development. The transfer to this area of industrial workers, peasants and others from regions occupied by the Nazis—estimated at between 10 and 20,000,000—is expected to give new impetus to its development.

"It must constantly be borne in mind, however, that as the Nazis gain ground on the Soviet-German Front, the Ural-Siberia Industrial Base must serve not merely the needs of Soviet armies in the Far East, but also those of armies west of the Urals."

Red 'Strait Jacket' at Voronezh Potential Key to Nazi Defeat

Continued from Page 1

away; in fact so little is happening on this sector that the Germans themselves are reported feeling uneasy about it. It is impossible to say whether the recent German attacks on the Volkhov-Rzhev sectors are abortive offensives or demonstrations to persuade the Russians that the Wehrmacht is not investing all of its offensive power in the southern drive.

While the Germans have contrived to make considerable progress in their summer campaign without fully exposing their hand, it is as yet unsafe for the Russians to withdraw troops from other sectors and send them southward until they know definitely where they have a preponderance of power.

In the meantime intensive scouting operations continue on both sides, but full revelation of German strength may come only with the culmination of the campaign in the south.

As one Russian commentator pointed out, an advancing army always retains a certain veil of mystery. Last year this veil wore thinner and thinner and near Moscow it was finally lifted. Considering that the Germans will put all possible weight into the present offensive, a Russian victory at Voronezh would not only unhinge Hitler's plans but would be equivalent to a grand reconaissance in force from which to draw appreciably nearer the destruction of the German Army.

Setbacks to Russians Alarm British

Continued from Page 1

new call for a second front to help Russia while there is still time, is the general emphasis on the fact that it is obviously Hitler's plan to disrupt and defeat the Russian armies at all costs this year so as to forestall Allied plans for a second front later.

Must Be Successful

Thus the Sunday Times says Germany's supreme effort to crush Russia this year "demands from us a supreme effort to weaken her concentration. Nothing would be timelier than a second front if—but only if—it could be large and successful."

The paper goes on to urge more bombing of Germany comparable in scale to the thousand-plane raid on Cologne.

It asks pointedly why there haven't been more of these mass raids lately.

There is a much more general recognition now of the dangers in attempting a premature and ill-prepared second front.

But there is also an ever-growing conviction that time is getting short and within the "80 days" referred to by Captain Lyttelton, a supreme effort ought to be made to strike at Hitler while he's fully extended in Russia.

Pledges to Russia Filled

Captain Lyttelton in his speech at Aldershot stressed the fact that Britain and the United States have both been straining to the uttermost to prepare against this very blow.

He maintained that both nations did everything they could to assist their Russian ally as far as tanks and aircraft are concerned.

"For every 100 aircraft we promised we've shipped 111, and supplies and aircraft tanks have been sent in spite of urgent demands our own armies in the Middle East," Captain Lyttelton declared.

Despite the importance of this effort, however, the Russians have made it plain that they would much prefer the opening of a second front on the continent to supplies of tanks and aircraft.

Attitude of Labor

Many Labor spokesmen have been emphasizing this fact recently. The Times of London, gives significant prominence to a statement by Mr. William Lawther, president of the Mine Workers Federation, saying that "instead of eulogizing over the dead bodies of Russians, it would be better to give them support which would let them see that we are standing behind them."

Mr. Lawther hoped that a second front would be opened to give them the help they desired. The Mine Workers conference just opening is expected to pass a resolution calling on the Government to open a second front as quickly as possible to take the strain off the Russians.

While the battle of Egypt hangs in the balance however—and it is evident that the conclusive struggle there has yet to be fought and might begin at any moment—the possibility of any early response to this renewed demand for a second front is likely to remain strictly limited. It is recalled that Mr. Churchill laid stress on the powerful reinforcements that have been sent to Egypt which itself constitutes a valuable form of "second front" in that it has undoubtedly diverted valuable Nazi air strength from the Russian front in aid of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

Until the imminent threat to the Nile and Suez has been removed therefore, it is held that the only other practical form of second front which could be launched from here is a renewal of intensification of heavy bombing on Germany.

Ottawa Debates Ways to Reduce Liquor Buying

OTTAWA, July 20 (CP)—Members representing nearly all groups in the House of Commons Jc. 13 united in expressions of concern over the increased consumption of liquor and urged Federal Government action toward its curtailment.

The debate arose when the House, in committee, took up the first of the budget resolutions—those amending the Excise Act.

Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley said there was no question about the justification for a feeling of concern over the situation.

But it was a provincial matter, as regards sale and consumption. The Federal Government could tax and was taxing the industry in many ways. Higher taxation would invite smuggling, he said.

The first resolution considered, which was passed, increased the excise tax on spirits from $7 to $9 a gallon.

So far as rationing was concerned, the Minister said, there was no scarcity of the materials from which alcoholic liquor could be manufactured and even if rationing were imposed it would not affect the amount of liquor available for consumption for four or five years.

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Australians Demanding Offensive Against Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, July 20—There is a growing feeling here that the Allies must take more positive action to defeat the Axis partners, instead of allowing Japan time to consolidate its gains. It is felt that it would be fatal to wait until Japan attacks Russia while the latter is heavily engaged by the Germans in the West.

Evidence of this belief was given by three members of the Pacific War Council recently.

H. V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, fresh from a visit to America and Britain, led off with a statement that if the United Nations do not take the offensive against Japan soon, Australia may find itself attacked by Japan.

"Having seen for myself the gigantic war effort of the people of Britain and the rapid acceleration of the drive for victory in the United States, I have faith that despite many setbacks victory will be achieved and achieved completely," he declared.

He added, however, that "one of the conditions of victory is to banish forever any thought of retreat or stalemate. The only principle to adopt is the principle of developing an offensive."

Threat Against Russia

Percy Claude Spender, former Army Minister, similarly stressed the need for early action, saying the terrific pressure now being exerted against Russia must be relieved before Japan has a chance to stab Russia in the back.

A third member of the War Council, Francis P. Forde, Army Minister, joined in the call for action against Japan by saying that Australia must be prepared to launch an offensive. He said: "We must not be satisfied with a defensive role in Australia.

"We must fight beside the flower of American manhood if we are going to survive as a nation and a democracy," he added.

It is regarded as unlikely that a statement made by Australia's delegate in the War Cabinet, Sir Earle Page, to the American press that "no matter what efforts the United Nations make in Europe this year we should also strike against the Japanese" was made without full consideration of the Australian Government's views.

Taken together, these statements are regarded as an indication of the growing feeling among members of the War Council that early positive action must be taken.

One such positive action, it is felt, would be a determined onslaught against Japan's southern bases not only for the purpose of regaining territory, but also as a means of deterring Japan from beginning an offensive against the Russians.

Equipment Still Needed

Comments of members of the War Council should dissipate all overemphasis of Australia's present "safety." It is felt that complacency now could lead to an overestimation in America and Britain of the Commonwealth's preparedness—with a consequent diversion of equipment still vitally needed here.

What lies behind the present lull in Japanese activity in these waters is a matter of speculation, but it is obvious that the more Russia's position worsens the freer Japan will be to release for southern adventures large forces tied up at present on the Russo-Japanese borders.

This is one of the many reasons why Army leaders refuse to give way to undue optimism but continue to build up Australia's defenses during the respite and, as far as possible, to carry the war to the enemy.

The most refreshing feature of recent weeks is found in the fact that Allied air forces are dropping heavier bombs and carrying out more raids than the Japanese, but it would be foolhardy to accept this as a settled state of affairs.

Japan either must provide a more effective answer to Allied raids on its bases in New Guinea, Timor, the Celebes, and New Britain or relinquish its position therein. It is scarcely likely that it is prepared to adopt the latter course, so it is anticipated that it won't be long before heavier and more determined attacks will be made against the Allies' advance bases in an effort to regain air supremacy.

Thanks to a steady flow of American supplies, men and equipment, Australia is in a much better position to meet such a challenge.

But there is yet much to be done and the Commonwealth still is looking to America for an unceasing flow of materials required not only to hold off the enemy but, as soon as possible, to enable the launching of an offensive which will serve the dual purpose of wiping out Japan in the Pacific and at the same time of removing the threat to Russia which at present prevents that nation from throwing all its resources against invading Nazi hordes.

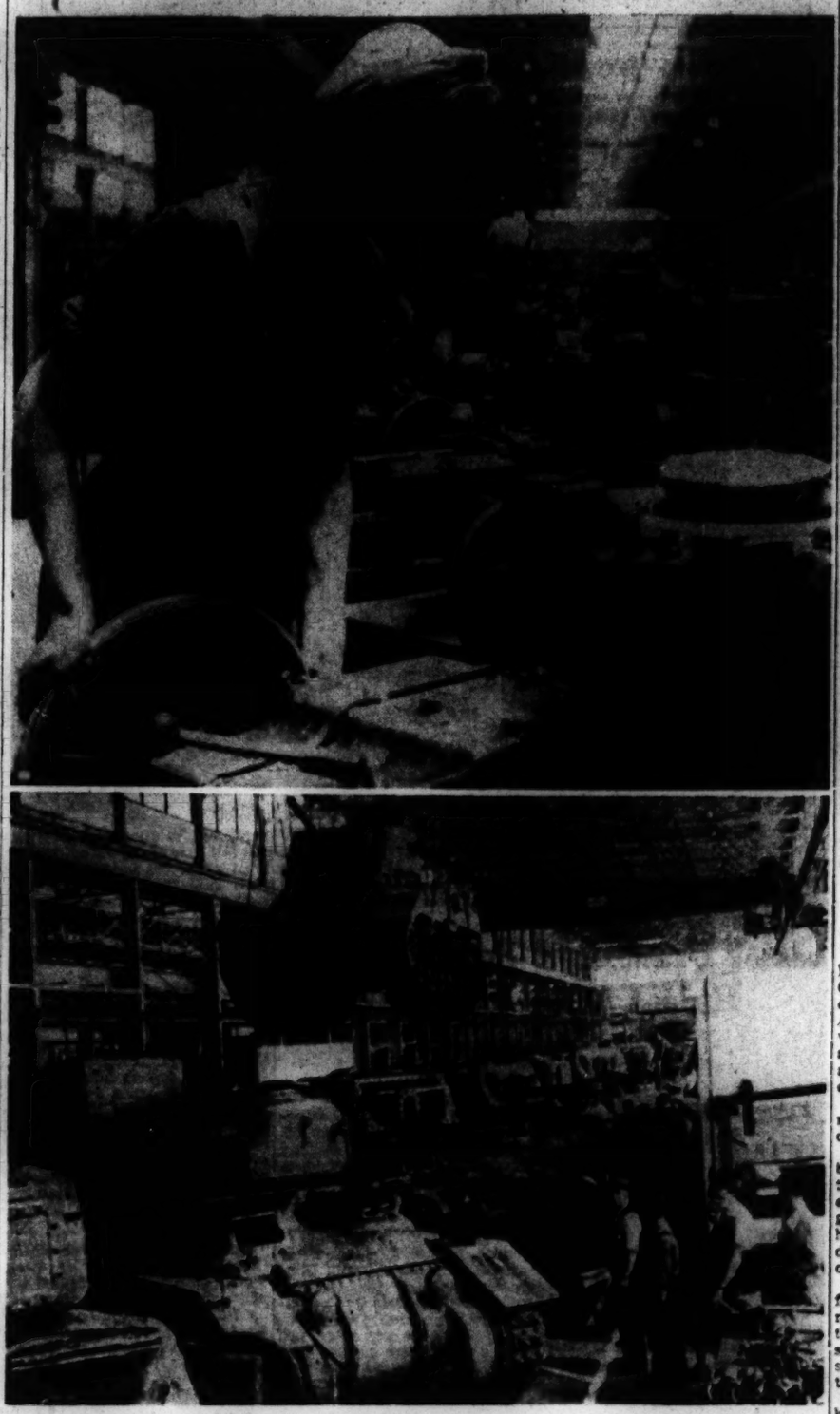
Dies Wants Payment For Libel Suit Costs

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee on un-American Activities has asked that Congress pay the expenses he has incurred in connection with two libel suits brought against him.

Disclosing he had submitted bills for $611 to the House Accounts Committee, Mr. Dies said his purpose was to obtain an expression of policy as to whether Congress desired that legal expenses incurred by committee members through their official actions should be borne by the Government or by the individuals involved.

"If it should be held that each member must pay out of his own pockets these expenses," the Texan said, "the first thing you know there will be thousands of libel actions filed against us and we will all be bankrupt."

Canadian Women Build Tanks



Associated Press; Hamilton Wright

Quebec Men Get Valuable Aid in War Factories

Upper: Jean Tremblay, a former clothes model, operates a turret lathe in a tank factory somewhere in the Province of Quebec. More than 500 girls and women work beside men in turning out tanks on a production line basis. Lower: Huge tanks, which women helped build, are put on railroad flat cars and sent to shipping point. In the building of these 31-ton weapons, women have proved themselves capable welders, crane operators, motor mechanics and lathe mechanics.

Russians Expect Second Front

MOSCOW, July 20 (AP)—The American or Briton visiting Russia today quickly learns the meaning of the terse Russian question:

"Kogda zhe budet vtoroy?"

In English, it means: "When will there be a second front?"

You can't escape it. You hear it everywhere from waiters, people in the subways, elevator operators, Red Army men, and in the homes of friends.

The Russians definitely accepted the idea that there will be a second front soon. With the Don steppes and the Donets Basin ablaze, the question is asked constantly with emphasis on the question mark.

You answer that you don't know and that you're just a newspaperman, and not a militarist. So far as you know, no one in your country has set a date for opening a second front.

The Russians shake their heads. Soldiers, sailors, and fliers all have been told to expect a second front by the United States and Britain and they frankly expect it day by day. Whenever the daily newspapers fail to report a second front, they ask you again:

"Kogda zhe budet vtoroy?"

The minds of the Russian people likewise are prepared to expect a second front.

This writer was aboard a Volga steamship when the United States-Russian agreement was reached in Washington. The boat was full of wounded troops and soldiers moving to various positions. A number of Political Commissars also were aboard.

The Commissars lost no time in shaking hands and congratulating the writer on that second front to come, and then informing the soldiers.

A lot of Russians are going to be very disappointed if there isn't an answer soon to:

"Kogda zhe budet vtoroy?"

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

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United States

California

Costa Mesa (auspices First Church, Newport Beach): Newport Harbor Union High School, Fifteenth and Irvine Streets, 3 p. m., July 26.

Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., July July 26.

Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., July 28.

Connecticut — Darien (auspices First Church, Stamford): Darien High School, 3 p. m., July 26.

Illinois — Wilmette: Wilmette Bowl, Lake Front, 8 p. m., July 30.

New Hampshire

Wolfeboro: Brewster Memorial Hall, 3 p. m., July 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Aug. 2, 16, 30; Sept. 6, 20.

10:45 a. m.—WHDL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes broadcast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 2, Sept. 6 7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8mc), chimes broadcast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 6.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on Oct. 4.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1490kc, on Aug. 2, 16; Sept. 6, 20.

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 2, 16.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WRVA, 1140kc, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23.

Central States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, 1300kc, on Aug. 2, 9, 16, 22, 30.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on Aug. 2, 16, Sept. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7 p. m., KFOX, 1360kc; Aug. 2, 16, 30; Sept. 6, 20.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1360kc, Aug. 2; Sept. 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 p. m., KJR, 950kc, on Aug. 2, 16, 30; Sept. 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 26, Aug. 9, 23; Sept. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, Aug. 16; Sept. 20.

New American, British Tanks Now in Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, July 20 (AP)—Many new tanks, both British and American, are being put on the battlefield west of El Alamein, and many old ones that were disabled have been put back in service in workshops which are busy 24 hours a day behind the front.

Perhaps even more important than the tanks, are new arrivals of British antitank guns. The British six-pounder (about 57 millimeter) has proved effective in knocking out the best German tanks, but the Australians, who like close-range fighting, are also enthusiastic about the smaller two-pounder.

In the regular flow of American-made war materials, which has been increasing steadily for the past 18 months, is the new General Lee, a sister model of the General Grant. Both are 30-ton M-3 medium tanks.

The chief difference is that the Grant, which was built especially for the British, has its 75 millimeter cannon at the side and a smaller cannon in the turret, which is of British design.

The Lee, wholly of American design, has its 75 millimeter cannon in the turret.

There also are American-made General Stuart tanks on the battlefield. This is the British name for the 13½-ton M-3 light tank which some of the drivers have dubbed the "honey."

The American heavy tank has not yet appeared on the desert battlefield.

Germans are relying on their Mark 3, which is of about 20 tons, and their Mark 4, of about 32 tons.

Tank Repair

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, July 20—The BBC has quoted a dispatch from its Cairo observer, Richard Dimbleby, describing one of the Eighth Army's tank repair shops, which with roof of iron and glass is like a great war factory in England and is cool even in the heat of the desert.

Men were seen working day and night at top speed to get our damaged tanks back into action.

The workshop was described as being like any great munitions or tank factory in Britain. A huge estate, roofed over with iron and glass, lofty and cool, even in the heat of a Middle Eastern summer day, but with a terrible din going on continuously.

Damaged tanks that come in from the battle are towed into long rows and round them are the fitters and mechanics of the ordnance shop, the unheard and often unsung toilers, who slave away at the heavy parts in the tanks.

With the fitters are men in berets, sometimes in overalls, sometimes in the soiled clothes they wear in the desert. They are the tank crews themselves. They come down the road with their tanks, when they are knocked out of action, and they never leave them. They help with the repairs, and the moment they are passed as O. K. they drive them back to the battle.

Red Cross Center For Food Packages

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 (AP)—A center to assemble food packages and other necessities of life for American prisoners of war will be opened here by the Red Cross within 60 days.

A. L. Schafer, Pacific area manager of the Red Cross, said today the center probably would be operating in time to make up a consignment for the first neutral ship to sail on a safe conduct voyage to the Orient.

Only food purchased by the Red Cross, including canned goods, powdered milk, chocolate, tea, sugar, salt, prunes and hard tack will go into the packages, because of transportation difficulties and spoilage.

Civilian Firemen to Ride On New York Apparatus

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Civilian auxiliary firemen soon will be allowed to ride to fires on the engines right alongside the regular smoke-eaters, the privilege being extended because such action is "what they really will get a kick out of."

"We have to do something to try to hold them," Fire Commissioner Patrick Walsh explained in announcing that some of the 56,000 war emergency volunteers were beginning to lose interest because they had little to do.

Canada Trains School Cadets As Part of War Preparation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Boys from high school army cadet corps are attending training camps this summer, as part of a movement which is officially recognized as essential to Canada's military preparations.

For the years immediately preceding the war, these high school cadet corps were neglected. But cadet training is now a serious business, and an all-year job, as these corps are recognized as a source of the best type of material for military career-men. Preparation is made for the necessary adjustment later on when, as young men, today's students are in the active services. The cadet corps at all times imparts citizenship ideals and excellent physical training.

Lectures are given throughout the school year on military subjects, either as an alternative to a subject on the curriculum, or after hours, together with physical, first aid and combat training. On Saturdays and week ends exercises in field and wood craft teach self-reliance, for the officers in charge stress self-reliance, confidence and initiative in their attempt to turn out an all-around soldier, able to take care of himself anywhere.

Lectures cover army organization, a close study of the internal combustion engine, aircraft recognition, small arms training, standard military drill, knots and lashings essential to engineer work, map reading, mathematics used in the army, model building of the new army's mechanized equipment, signalling, range discipline and descriptions of each service and corps' function in an army.

About 1,500 senior members of the Air Cadet League of Canada will spend a week at an RCAF station, where they will see part of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan in operation, and will become familiar with RCAF methods of training, station routine and operations under normal service conditions. RCAF headquarters has announced that cadets will not be permitted to fly while in camp, and will not be given familiarization flights.

Torontoans Reclaim Bicycles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Thousands of Toronto citizens are brushing up on their pedalling knowledge, as they bring forth to the light of day bicycles long since relegated to the dark corners of the cellar, and beg the repair shop men to to put them in running order once again.

Shops are flooded with orders for reconditioning jobs, jobs which often require much ingenuity, for some of these old model bicycles date back to the time of wooden rims, old-fashioned saddles and single tube tires. The problem has also been aggravated by a shortage of parts, for these shops report an increase of from 50 to 75 per cent over last year's repair orders.

Bicycle licenses issued in 1941 in the city totaled 40,000, but the total will be much larger than that this year, according to officials, for more people are bicycling to work than ever before in the city.

Several weeks ago Ottawa issued an order permitting the manufacture of 150,000 bicycles a year, but officials at the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Ltd., at Weston, largest manufacturer of bicycles in Canada, where about 75 per cent of this number will be made, stressed various difficulties being experienced at the plant. They pointed out that there is a wide gap between being allowed to manufacture bicycles and being able to deliver to retail stores.

First of all, the plant at Weston is now having to train girls to take the place of the experienced men who are now working on Government contracts, and that will take time. Then, despite the fact that Ottawa is trying to give a priority rating for bicycles, steel is getting harder to obtain. The Government is taking the long-range view. There is need for more bicycles now, and this need will grow greater in the future.

Russians Celebrate Physical Culture Day

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, July 20 (AP)—Soviet athletes, still thousands strong after more than a year of war, observed All-Union Physical Culture Day yesterday with track meets and soccer games in cities behind the front.

The all-day program at Locomotive Stadium here was featured by a mixed relay race in which young men and women factory workers raced a half-mile each while wearing gas masks.

Children's sports in city parks included such militarized games as shooting at dummies with rifles or arrows.

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Braves Come Home to Allston Tomorrow for 14 Games With Four Western Clubs

Chicago Cubs Here First For Abbreviated Series

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back from a western tour which failed to lift them out of seventh place, the Braves tomorrow open a 14-game home stand at Allston. Jimmie Foxx and the Chicago Cubs come in first for two singles in a row, to be followed by successive four-game series with the Cardinals, Pirates and Cincinnati Reds. The engagement originally scheduled with the Cubs on Thursday of this week, was moved ahead to manufacture a double-header earlier in the season.

The Braves tonight stop off at Trenton, N. J., for an exhibition game with the club in that town, and will arrive in Boston early tomorrow morning.

Trail Cubs

The local National Leaguers had all sorts of trouble on the road. One day they would hit and their pitching would go sour. The next day the hurling would be good, but the attack would bog down. Seven full games in the rear of the sixth-place Cubs today, Casey Stengel faced almost a hopeless battle to climb in the standing. Casey, apparently, needs help in several spots before he can hope to get above a .500 pace and seriously threaten the clubs in the first division.

About all the Braves can cheer about these days is the clouting of Ernie Lombardi. The big catcher moved at a brilliant .500 gait in the West, getting 16 out of 32, and today is headed by only Pete Reiser in the N. L. batting race. At least, the unofficial Associated Press figures give Ernie a .345 mark, as compared with Reiser's .350. But according to the box scores in this office, Lom's average was also .350.

Miller Stars

Probably in desperation, Stengel had to go back to the veteran Johnny Cooney in the West. The player-coach appeared at all three outfield berths and at first base. However, he no longer drops base hits with the consistency of other years. Fernandez, Miller, West and even Waner slumped on the trip. And, of course, this always has been the sort of club that must hit to win. Only Miller is outstanding on defense. Incidentally, Eddie has made just one error in the last 51 games.

Meanwhile, the Red Sox will be making their third tour of the American League's western sector, opening tomorrow at Chicago with a night game. From a race to catch the Yankees, Joe Cronin is now reduced to a second-place duel with the Cleveland Indians, who were just one game to the rear this morning. A majority of recent Red Sox setbacks were caused by a wholesale batting slump.

Briefs . . . The paid attendance yesterday as the Red Sox dropped two to the Indians was 32,025 . . . The Sox lost the opener in 12 innings, but could have won in regulation frames had Skeeter Newsome not been trapped off second base in the ninth . . . Tony Lupien, promoted to the clean-up spot in the batting order with Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr out, came through with two triples and a single . . . The first baseman's average has now reached .268, and is going up daily . . . He has a hitting streak of 10 games . . . The value of Williams and Doerr was emphasized yesterday by their absence.

* * *

The Braves had their opener at Pittsburgh won yesterday until the Pirates came up with four runs in the last two innings . . . The second contest was a rout, with Bob Klinger master on the mound . . . The Red Sox are booked for three singles in a row at Chicago, then move on to St. Louis for four dates with the bad news Browns . . . The Braves have won nine, lost seven in competition with the Cubs . . . Jimmie Foxx made two singles in the twin bill opener against the Phils Sunday, but was benched for the second game.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	61	27	.693	
St. Louis	54	32	.628	6
Cincinnati	47	41	.534	14
New York	46	43	.517	15½
Pittsburgh	41	44	.482	18½
Chicago	44	48	.478	19
Boston	37	56	.398	26½
Philadelphia	24	63	.276	36½

Results July 18

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 0.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 3.
New York 3, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 1.

Results July 19

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 7.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 9 (8 inns.).
Cincinnati 6, New York 3.
New York 4, Cincinnati 3.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 5.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 5.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 6 (11 inns.).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	61	28	.685	
Boston	50	37	.575	10
Cleveland	51	40	.560	11
St. Louis	47	44	.516	15
Detroit	46	47	.495	17
Chicago	36	51	.414	24
Philadelphia	37	59	.385	27½
Washington	34	56	.378	27½

Results July 18

New York 7, Chicago 6 (10 inns.).
Washington 3, St. Louis 0.
Boston-Cleveland, postponed.
Detroit-Philadelphia, postponed.

Results July 19

Cleveland 10, Boston 7 (13 inns.).
Cleveland 4, Boston 0 (7 inns.).
Detroit 2, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 3.
New York 9, Chicago 2.
New York 12, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, Washington 3.
St. Louis 6, Washington 3.

Challenge Match For Next Year

DETROIT, July 20 (AP)—The American Ryder Cup squad holds a 2 to 1 advantage over challenge teams in the war-time domestic version of what was golf's big international series, but the Challengers will get an opportunity to square the count next year.

After Craig Wood's Cuppers had completed a 10-to-8 rout of Walter Hagen's Challengers yesterday by splitting the 10 singles matches, Fred Corcoran, P. G. A. tournament manager, said the matches would be played again in 1943, most likely in Detroit. The Red Cross will receive $25,000 from this year's show; two previous events here yielded $30,000.

Swept Foursomes

As the Cuppers swept all five foursome matches Saturday, there wasn't much chance for the Challengers over the 6,975-yard Oakland Hills Course in yesterday's singles. But Henry Picard, Sammy Byrd and Lighthorse Harry Cooper won their matches, and four other Challengers broke even. The Cup team victors were Wood, Ed Dudley and Sergt. Vic Ghezzi.

Most of the 8,000 customers concentrated, however, on the 36-hole hand-to-hand fight between Blazin' Ben Hogan of the Cuppers and young Melvin (Chick) Harbert, winter circuit sensation from Battle Creek, Mich. In effect, it was a rematch of the 18-hole play-off of the Texas open last winter that Harbert won.

Wound Up in Tie

This time Hogan stepped out to a two-hole lead on the front nine but dropped one coming back. Little Ben then fattened the margin to four holes at the 22nd before Harbert exploded with an eagle that, coupled later with a birdie and par, cut the lead to one.

At No. 29 it was tied up with a par, and then the two matched stroke for stroke to the finish. To wind up in a draw.

Byron Nelson likewise made a remarkable comeback. Trailing by five holes with 12 to play, he rallied to tie Lawson Little, acting captain of the Challengers in the absence of Hagen, who was called to Rochester, N. Y.

Rigorous Navy Aviator Training

Wide World

Glimpse of Paces Required in Schooling

Left: Ensign Byron Haines, former All-America from University of Washington, vaults a high wall on the obstacle course. Note the small weight he must retain in his hand on this part of the course. Right: At several points along the obstacle race course, a weight is picked up from a box and carried over obstacles and then at top speed deposited in another box. Here Lieut. (J. G.) Julie Bescos, former nine-letter man from the University of Southern California in basketball, baseball and football, shows how.

Tam O'Shanter Golf Circus Continues Through Sunday

CHICAGO, July 20 (AP)—Not since golf began has there been anything even remotely resembling the seven days of historical club-swinging which began today at a somewhat fabulous course here called the Tam O'Shanter Club, operated by an equally fabulous character named George S. May.

Right through until next Sunday night the nation's leading amateur and professional golfers are going to be toiling around Tam O'Shanter's sprawling acres, settling so many different championships and competing for so many different trophies and prizes that probably only May, himself, knows the exact score. He claims he does, at any rate.

All Worked Out

"Don't worry," confides the man who thought up golf's great combined circus and show. "We've got it all worked out. We not only will have a Tam O'Shanter open champion and a Tam O'Shanter amateur champion before this is over, but we'll also have a Tam O'Shanter glamor king. Furthermore, we'll have a crowd of 40,000 out here next Sunday."

A couple of hundred amateurs began playing the first of two qualifying rounds this morning. They will play another qualifying round tomorrow, and the low 64 scorers will be eligible for match play starting on Wednesday.

The money boys on Wednesday will have a qualifying round, themselves, for those who are not automatically eligible to compete in the 72-hole open tournament starting on Thursday. The amateurs, meantime, will be playing the first match round of their own tournament.

On Thursday the amateurs, including Corporal Marvin (Bud) Ward, the national champion, will go right on knocking each other off in match play. But at the same and identical time they will be competing in the open, or medal play championship, along with the professionals.

The amateurs, in the course of their matches, simply will be required to play out every hole, to sink every putt. Every match must go at least 18 holes. In that way, every amateur will have a 72-hole medal score on Sunday night. The amateur champion could win the open title as well, though that would be a very poor prediction to make.

Money Prize

The open championship carries the biggest money prize in the game today, $2,500, with second place drawing $1,700. The winning amateur will receive a trophy plus $100 in defense bonds. A special cash prize of $500 will go to the player judged the "most glamorous"—amateur or professional.

Eighty-five per cent of the net proceeds are destined for the Army Emergency Relief Fund, with 15 per cent going to the P. G. A. Benevolent Fund.

Marking a departure from precedent in major tournaments, four Negroes were included in the big field of amateurs and nine Negro professionals were entered for the open championship.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Cardinals Still in League

Having taken three out of four from the Dodgers in a heated series at St. Louis, and picked up seven wins in nine starts for the week, the Cardinals today had reminded the populace in general and Brooklyn in particular that they are still in the National League. As the Durochermen just managed to stay above a .500 pace during the week—five out of nine—the challengers from the West this morning were only six games removed from first place.

Billy Southworth promised several weeks ago that his Redbirds would be tougher in the second half, and they certainly looked it at St. Louis over the week end.

French Loses

Cardinal backers have maintained all along that the Brooks, geared to a fast break by its many seasoned veterans, would fade when the heat of summer had baked the diamonds around the circuit. The latest Cardinal spurt is a hint that this is happening. However, six contests represents a comfortable cushion, and it may be that the champs can bounce back. Durocher saw Schoolboy Rowe beat the Cubs during the seven-day stretch which ended with yesterday's games. Larry French lost to the Cards after winning 10 straight.

The Giants moved closer to the third-place Reds by taking four, losing three. A game and a half separates the two at this writing. The Pirates caught and passed the Cubs, and now lead the second division by a game margin. The big story out Chicago way is the hitting of Lou Novikoff. Huck Geary, the Pittsburgh purchase from Minneapolis, appeared Sunday as a pinch hitter and helped defeat the Braves. He is a shortstop.

Yanks Rolling

Interest in the American League swung back to the Yankees last week. By extending their new winning march to nine straight, the world titleholders increased their margin over the fading Red Sox to 10 full contests. The Sox, of course, are not giving up. But their chances of catching the leaders are now almost nil. In fact, Joe Cronin's chief concern at the moment is staying ahead of Cleveland.

The Yanks, who were a mere 3½ engagements to the front a few days back, saw Red Rolfe return to action at third base and hit five home runs in seven days. How the Rosar situation will straighten out is a mystery. He probably will return to work shortly. Meanwhile, Joe McCarthy has Rollie Hemsley.

The Red Sox were caught without Ted Williams and Bobby Doerr yesterday and dropped a pair to the Indians. Dom Di Maggio ran up a hitting streak of 23 games until halted by Humphries of the White Sox. However, the Red Sox are not hitting.

Browns Climb

Sharing the spotlight for a while were the St. Louis Browns and Chet Laabs. The Browns had won eight straight until Alex Carrasquel of the Senators stopped them and Laabs was their spark. The little giant from Milwaukee hit seven homers and batted across 22 runs over a seven-day stretch. At 17 four-baggers he is only two behind Williams; and at 64 runs batted in he is tied with Joe Di Maggio for second place. Consequently, the Browns were in fourth place, ahead of Detroit, as they settled at home for the third eastern invasion.

The Senators, too, had a winning week. They won five in a row, including a three-game set from the Tigers, before losing two to the Browns on Sunday. This record lifted Bucky Harris out of the cellar and dropped the Athletics in. The Tigers won only one out of seven and now lead the second division.

Joe Gordon clung to his individual batting lead in the A. L., with Williams and Doerr unable to start ov er the week end. Ted retains his commanding margin in run production, but is being pushed by Laabs in the homer race. Ernie Lombardi is pressing Pete Reiser for the N. L. batting lead, .345 to .350 this morning. Pete, however, will be unable to protect himself for a few days. Johnny Mize is all alone in the other offensive races.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	200	29	69	1	25	.345
Wagner	213	33	66	1	23	.310
Holmes	241	39	82	3	26	.340
Klutts	161	16	48	1	23	.298
Miller	350	54	92	4	37	.263
Fernandez	29	3	8	0	3	.276
Cramp	140	9	33	0	15	.236
West	275	36	64	10	28	.233
Roberge	56	5	13	1	6	.232
Demaree	340	39	82	3	24	.241
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	147	13	32	5	16	.218
Riddl	248	31	55	4	20	.224
Cooney	126	16	24	0	4	.190
Masi	37	10	7	0	3	.189

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cronin	44	4	15	3	14	.341
Williams	297	70	100	30	86	.337
Doerr	288	39	101	11	61	.351
Pesky	326	51	111	0	29	.340
Di Maggio	354	66	107	10	51	.302
Newsome	52	4	16	0	3	.308
Lupien	260	31	68	3	30	.262
Tabor	288	37	80	1	32	.278
Finney	288	38	81	1	32	.281
Fox	173	20	43	0	20	.249
Peacock	125	9	32	0	9	.256
Conroy	168	16	34	4	17	.202
Campbell	12	2	1	0	0	.083
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	10	1	0	1.000
Salvo	11	1	0	.571
Tost	21	5	0	.571
Javery	37	8	6	.571
Errickson	37	8	7	.533
Posedel	36	6	11	.353
Wilson	17	3	7	.300
Earley	17	3	7	.300
Barrett	13	2	6	.250
Donovan	13	2	6	.250

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	3	3	0	1.000
Bagby	20	8	8	.500
Hughson	30	10	8	.556
Dobson	17	7	4	.636
Newsome	17	7	4	.636
Wagner	15	7	5	.583
Judd	17	7	7	.500
Terry	12	4	4	.500
Ryba	9	4	4	.500
Butland	13	0	1	.000

Bush Enlists

OWEN SOUND, Ontario (AP)—Eddie Bush, defense player of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, has enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force here.

'Doc' Stuber Adds Another Laurel To Family Collection

ST. JOSEPH, MO. (AP)—Claude (Doc) Stuber added a hole-in-one to the already bulging Stuber family collection of athletic laurels.

It was the second ace for Doc, who also is a winner of an American Bowling Congress medal for rolling a perfect 300 game.

Two brothers, Emmett (Abe) Stuber and George Stuber, starred as all-around athletes at the University of Missouri and now are coaches; Abe at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Teachers College, and George at Clayton High School in St. Louis.

Cousin to Giants

CINCINNATI, July 20 (AP)—Johnny (Double No-Hit) Vander Meer of the Cincinnati Reds may be trouble to the rest of the National League, but he is a cousin to the New York Giants, who defeated him again yesterday, 4 to 3. Vander Meer hasn't defeated the Giants since 1938.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Coast Pre-Flight School Raises Grid Weight Limit

Pacific Coast Sidelines.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—College and high school coaches of the 11 western states have been invited to attend "Youth-Fitness" classes at St. Mary's Naval Pre-Flight School in Moraga Valley, California, starting Aug. 3 and finishing on the 15th. In extending the invitation Commanding Officer Capt. G. W. Steele stated that quarters will be provided for the civilian coaches, there will be no tuition fees, books will be furnished and only a nominal charge will be made for meals and laundry.

Those who take the course will follow the aviation cadet routine. In this manner it will be possible for the "students" to formulate their own ideas as to how the Navy program can best be adapted to their particular situation. The curriculum will cover such subjects as—Swimming, military track and obstacle courses, boxing, wrestling, football, baseball, soccer, gymnastics and tumbling, basketball, sports program administration, mass exercises, and military drill.

If more than 200 coaches accept the invitation it is possible that a second class will be organized to take care of all above that number.

At present there are about 2,000 cadets at the Pre-Flight School. The lads have regular military training in the mornings and the afternoons are devoted to physical development through athletics. Among other events are certain "musts" and these include swimming, touch football, boxing, wrestling, and military track. The cadets also participate in the sport of their choice. Lieutenants Jesse Hill (New York Yankees) and Paul Gregory (Seattle) are in charge of baseball, Ensign Jack Weirshauser (Washington State College) handles the track and field events, and Lieutenant-Commander Tex Oliver is in control of the football squad. At first the maximum weight for a cadet was set at 200 pounds but this has been increased to 250 pounds, a change that will help the forward wall of the various Pre-Flight teams. Ninety players will be carried on the St. Mary's Pre-Flight squad and it is planned to have each man participate in all 10 games of the schedule.

Main feature of the military track program is the obstacle event. This calls for the runner to pick up a weight out of a box, jump a flight of hurdles, run zigzag between three posts (placed to form a right angle) and drop the weight in a second box. Next he picks up another weight, jumps a second flight of hurdles, scales a six-foot wall (still carrying the weight), again runs between the three posts and drops the weight in a box at the finish line. In the pole vault the object is to achieve distance and not height while the usual distance races are shortened. In one of the sprints the runner carries a cadet on his back for 25 yards.

* * *

Figures released by the Pacific Coast Baseball League show that the aggregate attendance for the first 13 weeks of the present season is 766,781, a falling-off of 233,982 compared to the figures of 1,000,763 for the corresponding period of 1941. The reason for the decline is not due so much to a lack of interest but rather to the unfavorable weather. Seattle shows the greatest decline with Los Angeles registering a marked improvement over last year. Although Pepper Martin's Sacramento Solons are leading the league at present the attendance at the Capital City is not up to that of last year.

Among the "freshmen" in the league the best prospects at the moment are—Al Olsen (San Diego) pitcher; Ed Waitkus (Los Angeles) first base; Barney Olson (Los Angeles), centerfield; Earl Torgenson (Seattle), first base; Ray Perry (San Francisco Seals), second base; Blix Donnelly (Sacramento), pitcher; Clarence Beers (Sacramento), pitcher. Bill Rigney, shortstop of the Oakland Acorns and the possessor of a wonderful arm is showing great improvement at the bat this year, while Ray Mueller is the best catcher in the league and well worthy of another trial in the majors.

Most interesting performance of the season to date has been the pitching of Sam Gibson, veteran for the San Francisco Seals. Up to and including July 16 he had won 13 and lost 4; eight of his victories were in succession, three of them consecutive shutouts with 30 consecutive scoreless innings. He has been with the Seals for 10 years and needs but seven more games to bring his total of victories to 200. What makes his performance still more remarkable is the fact that his club is only in fourth position. All baseball enthusiasts are hoping that he will break the record of 36 scoreless innings established by Jimmy Whalen of the Seals in 1905.

H. Archie Richardson.

Fireman Takes Three National Rowing Titles

PHILADELPHIA, July 20 (AP)—Joe Angyal, New York fireman, captured three national singles titles and the Fairmount Rowing Association of Philadelphia gained the club crown in the 70th annual national rowing championships in the Schuylkill River yesterday.

Angyal won the national singles sculling title by five lengths after he took the 145-pound quarter-mile dash event. He won the 145-pound singles championship for the second straight year Saturday.

His triple championship marks the close of his brilliant career, for he expects to be called into the Navy soon. He enlisted in June. He represented the Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City.

Fairmount won a sensational eight-oared victory by one length over Princeton University and the West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo, N. Y., to gain the Julius H. Barnes trophy emblematic of the national championship.

The triumph gave Fairmount a total of 134 points in the two-day events. Undine Barge, Philadelphia, placed second with 115 and the Buffalo team was third with 58.

Other scores showed Ravenswood with 30, Crescent of Philadelphia 25, Princeton University Rowing Association 24, New York A. C. 22, Malta 21, Penn A. C. 18, Nereid Boat Club of Belleville, N. J., 8½, Nassau 4, Pennsylvania Barge 3 and Worcester, Mass., Rowing Club 2.

Dean Receives Cold Reception

SUPERIOR, Wis. (AP)—Dizzy Dean got a cold reception in a two-inning pitching job in a Northern League game.

Ol' Diz started on the mound for Superior against Winnipeg and the boys from Manitoba found the one-time Cub and Cardinal hurler for five hits—good for three runs.

But Diz didn't leave the game when the Blues put in their regular pitcher—he played in the outfield. Winnipeg won, 6-3.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

New York—Buddy Rosar of the New York Yankees, one of the American League's catchers in recent All-Star series, left the club Saturday night for his home in Buffalo, N. Y., where he took civil service examination to become a policeman. With Bill Dickey out with injuries, the Yankees signed Rollie Hemsley, recently made free agent by Cincinnati.

* * *

Detroit—United States Ryder Cup team, captained by Craig Wood, scored overwhelming triumph over challenging team, led by Walter Hagen and Lawson Little, 10 to 5. The golf matches netted approximately $25,000 for the Red Cross.

* * *

New York—Francisco (Pancho) Segura, Ecuadorian studying at Miami University, won his sixth tennis championship in 10 attempts by defeating Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2, in the final of the Eastern Clay Court meet. Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd, the national indoor champion, defeated Helen Bernhard of New York, 6—4, 8—6, to win the women's title.

* * *

Ste. Adele, Que.—Gloria Callen of New York clipped almost two full seconds off Canadian record of 1:12.2 in winning the 100-yard backstroke at Dominion championships in 1:10.6.

* * *

Washington — Eric McNair, traded to Washington Senators by Detroit, announced his retirement from big-league baseball.

* * *

Akron, Ohio—Anthony Zugates of Indiana, Pa., won the 20-gauge championship for the second straight year at the fifth annual Midwest skeet championships with a perfect score of 100.

* * *

Hershey, Pa.—Tony Mihalik, 25-year-old Sharon defense worker, won the Pennsylvania Public Links golf championship with a 72-hole score of 296. Andy Szwedko, Pittsburgh, and John Lucas, Sharon, tied for second with 298 and Szwedko gained the place on toss of a coin.

Minor Leagues

Results July 19

By the Associated Press

International League

Buffalo 9-4, Baltimore 9-3.
Newark 6-4, Montreal 5-0.
Rochester 13-3, Syracuse 2-2.
Jersey City 7-1, Toronto 2-4.

American Association

Kansas City 12-2, Minneapolis 5-8.
Indianapolis 4-3, Columbus 3-0 (1st game 10 in).
Louisville 8-3, Toledo 0-4.
Milwaukee 14-13, St. Paul 12-3.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 3-4, Oakland 3-3.
Hollywood 7-8, Portland 1-3.
Los Angeles 3-4, San Diego 1-1.
San Francisco 3-7, Sacramento 4-11.

Southern Association

Nashville 11-10, Birmingham 10-1.
Chattanooga 8-8, Little Rock 3-3.
Knoxville 3-4, New Orleans 6-3.
Atlanta 9-6, Memphis 4-3.

Eastern League

Springfield 3-4, Williamsport 1-6 (2nd game, called end sixth).
Scranton 3-3, Binghampton 2-2.
Elmira 6-3, Hartford 5-4 (1st game, 10 in).
Albany 4, Wilkes-Barre 1 (2nd game, postponed).

Texas League

Fort Worth 3-6, Beaumont 1-3.
Dallas 7-3, Shreveport 3-4.
Houston 8, Tulsa 1.
San Antonio 2, Oklahoma 1.

N. Y. Printers Win

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—New York's baseball playing printers got revenge for last year's defeat by Washington in the final of the eastern division of the Printers' League by downing the capital city nine yesterday, 4 to 2, in the 1942 title game.

In the consolation contest of the USO benefit double-header, the typesetters from Boston defeated Baltimore, 6 to 4.

Army Bans Training Planes In Eastern 'Defense Area'

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum July 18 barred all civilian and military training flying from eastern "vital defense area" and prohibited all persons except antiaircraft units from firing "at any aircraft, balloon, or dirigible, or at any parachutists" unless positively identified as enemy.

"Miscellaneous" flying also was banned from the area extending from Maine to the Carolina Capes within the eastern defense zone.

The no-firing order said:

"All persons, military or civilian, except members of antiaircraft artillery units, are prohibited from firing at any aircraft, balloon, or dirigible, or at any parachutists, unless it or he be first positively identified as enemy."

"Aircraft violating these regulations will be intercepted and forced to the ground by pursuit aircraft," the order added. "Disciplinary action will be taken against military personnel. Civilian personnel involved will be prosecuted."

Civil Airway

The order also stipulated that all planes entering the area must fly over "a civil airway, proceed along the airway to the point nearest the destination, then proceed direct to the destination."

All other flying—Army, Navy and civilian—within the area "is restricted to that which is necessary to the war effort," the statement added, General Drum ordering that air activity which "jeopardizes the air defense of the area" should be "discontinued at the earliest practicable date."

General Drum's statement, issued through Lieut. Col. Edward J. F. Glavin, Public Relations Officer of the Army Eastern Defense Command, ordered the following air activity discontinued:

"Civil flying training, including civil pilot training schools.

"Civil photographic, news, commuting, pleasure, and other miscellaneous civil flights.

"Army and Navy primary, basic, and advanced flying training, other than operational training."

Must Submit Flight Plan

All aircraft flying outside a five-mile radius from the center of the airport were ordered to submit a flight plan and upon approval adhere strictly to it.

The "vital defense area," General Drum declared, "will include that portion of the Eastern Air Defense zone east of the line drawn from Weston, Maine, through Sebago, Maine; Grafton, Mass.; Pawling, N. Y.; Sussex, N. J.; Pottsvulle, Pa.; Middleburg, Va.; Franklin, Va.; to Corolla, N. C., and shall extend 200 miles to sea."

The order also stipulated that the airways for a "distance of 30 miles in all directions" from nine radio range stations be narrowed to a width of six miles. Stations named were Portland, Maine; Boston, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford, Conn.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C.

"All civil air carriers operating within 30 miles of the above-named radio range stations shall make certain that no passenger can see the ground until the aircraft has landed or has reached beyond the 30-miles point," the order said.

"Aircraft on point-to-point flight within the area shall follow the civil airway except when the regional commander concerned determines that the route between the point of origin and the destination is so circuitous as to render such procedure impracticable."

Other Restrictions

General Drum also gave the following restrictions to govern non-combat planes and combat planes not directed to intercept or attack the enemy in the case of an "alert" or "air-raid alarm":

"Airplanes on the ground shall remain on the ground.

"Airplanes flying locally shall land immediately.

"Airplanes flying on flight plans shall land, turn back, or proceed as directed by the Commanding General, Fighter Command."

The order also said that "authority to order blackouts and to suspend radiocasts and other radio emissions is hereby delegated to the Commanding General, Fighter Command."

The Commanding General was set up as sole authority for establishing channels of air traffic, restricting areas and defining danger zones, and was listed as the only person who could issue instructions, restrictions, or regulations governing traffic within the area.

Colorado 'Hero of the Week' Citation Discloses an Untold Midway Espisode

DENVER, Colo., July 20 (AP)—The citation of Stanley R. Shatto, Continental Air Lines vice-president, as Colorado's hero of the week disclosed a hitherto untold episode of the Battle of Midway.

Faced with a rush call for bombers, a few days prior to the early June Pacific engagement, the Army Air Forces called for civilian help to service the planes.

Mr. Shatto, engineering and maintenance executive, was placed in charge of 171 aircraft mechanics. In three and a half days of uninterrupted work they serviced and prepared some of the four-motored planes which let loose their bombs on Japanese battlecraft off Midway.

The nomination of Mr. Shatto to Gov. Ralph L. Carr for "Hero of the Week" recognition was made by Col. H. S. Burwell, Lowry Field commandant.

"If you're looking for a hero who wears civilian clothes," Colonel Burwell said, "I'd like to nominate Shatto for doing a job the Army asked him to do, and for doing it perfectly."

When the bombers arrived, Mr. Shatto's orders were to finish the servicing job in 84 hours.

Fifty-two aircraft mechanics were supplied from the regular staff of Continental Air Lines, and the line hired 45 more. United Air Lines provided 14 mechanics and 60 were flown from an Army overhaul depot.

During three-and-a-half days Mr. Shatto kept on the job day and night, snatching sleep four hours at a time and "eating on the run."

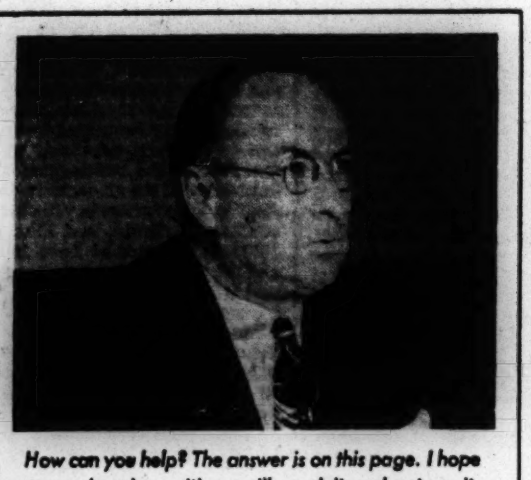
"Of course, I didn't do the job alone," remarked Mr. Shatto, when told of his citation. "It was the men, themselves, who made it possible.

"Every one of them worked as if the future of the United Nations depended on him—and maybe it did."

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CHICAGO
Ruth at Plate's Men's Store . . . Ticket Office and Braves Field . . . Dial 1200

BUY WAR BONDS and STAMPS
"Retailers for Victory"
ADAM HATS

An Emergency Statement to the People of the United States



How can you help? The answer is on this page. I hope every American citizen will read it and act on it.

D. M. NELSON, CHAIRMAN, WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

A crisis exists in our war production program which can be solved only by the patriotic cooperation of the American people.

We are faced with a serious shortage of steel scrap, rubber and other vital materials.

This shortage must be filled.

By "scrap" we mean the ordinary Junk which today is lying in the barnyards and in the gullies of farms; in the basements, attics and garages of homes and stores throughout the country.

★ ★ ★

The steel industry operates on the basis of half-and-half—about 50 per cent metal from pig iron, and 50 per cent remelted scrap metal.

Therefore, about 50 per cent of every tank, every ship, every submarine and every gun is made of scrap iron and steel.

The steel industry has been rapidly stepping up its production—from 67,000,000 tons in 1940 to a record-breaking 83,000,000 tons in 1941. Production in 1942 is already ahead of 1941, but we need to get production up to the industry's full capacity of 90,000,000 tons—a total equal to the output of the rest of the world combined.

This volume of production cannot be attained or increased unless an additional 6,000,000 tons of scrap iron and steel is obtained promptly.

We are faced with the fact that some steel furnaces have been allowed to cool down and that many of them are operating from day to day and hand to mouth. due only to the lack of scrap.

The rubber situation is also critical. In spite of the recent rubber drive, there is a continuing need for large quantities of scrap rubber.

We are collecting every possible pound of scrap from the factories, arsenals and shipyards; we are speeding up the flow of material from automobile graveyards; we are tearing up abandoned railroad tracks and bridges, but unless we dig out an additional 6,000,000 tons of steel and great quantities of rubber, copper, brass, zinc and tin, our boys may not get all the fighting weapons they need in time.

Fortunately, the material exists in America's great "mine above the ground."

There is enough iron and steel on farms alone, if used with other materials, to make:

Twice as many battleships as there are in the whole world today, or

Enough 2000-pound bombs to drop three per minute from big bombers incessantly for more than three years.

Locating and collecting this scrap is going to require a canvass of every house and every farm. ***Even one old shovel will help make 4 hand grenades.***

We have set up the machinery for this, but it is not perfect. It is a problem that can be licked only by American resourcefulness, American organization ability, American muscle and American will to win.

★ ★ ★

We now have in every state a State Salvage Committee of volunteers working directly under the governor.

Under these state committees we have county committees and local committees. We have special industrial committees working with executives of plants in 421 industrial centers.

In rural communities we have the County War Boards.

These committees can tell you the quickest way to get your Junk into action.

In behalf of the governor and the state committee we urge every committee to organize itself into a band of "Salvage Commandos."

You can either sell your scrap to a Junk dealer or you can give it to a charity, which in turn will sell it to a Junk dealer who performs an important function by sorting it, grading it, packing it and shipping it to the right place.

We urge local charities and civic organizations to cooperate with the Local Salvage Committee and devise a plan of action and collection.

We urge the scrap dealer to cooperate as fast as he can in the collection and shipment of materials.

We urge industrial executives to appoint Salvage Managers who have both the responsibility and authority to salvage obsolete machinery, tools and dies.

We urge every farmer and every householder in America to act at once.

Go over your premises with a fine tooth comb. If you have already turned in your scrap, look again—you'll probably find more.

If you do not have enough of your own to warrant someone coming after it, form a neighborhood pool, or take it yourself to the nearest collection point.

If there is an old heater or boiler in your basement too heavy for you to move, get your neighbors to help you.

This is a People's job. It is something you can do without interfering with other war work or personal duties.

It is not enough to pile up a little stuff and expect somebody to come and get it. Most of the work is being done by patriotic volunteers with inadequate facilities. They need your help in collecting scrap material in the largest possible amounts and in getting it to the right place.

It is a direct and personal obligation to all of our boys on all fronts.

You may think, "My little bit" won't help, but your "little bit" multiplied thousands and millions of times can create a mountain of raw material which can actually turn the tide.

The situation is serious. Your help is needed now.

HOW SCRAP IRON AND STEEL GO TO WAR

The steel used in our war machines is made by melting together

1. **Pig iron** (about 50%)
2. **Scrap generated in the steel plant** in the process of steelmaking (about 25%)
3. **Scrap purchased from outside junk sources** (about 25%)

We have plenty of iron ore to make the pig iron needed. But our furnaces operate faster when there is plenty of scrap to mix with the pig iron.

This so-called "scrap" which goes into the furnaces to make the steel for tanks, ships and guns is actually refined steel—with most impurities removed. Some of the finest quality steels are made 100% from scrap.

The iron and steel scrap which you collect is bought by the steel mills from scrap dealers at established, government-controlled prices.

Throw YOUR scrap into the fight!

JUNK needed for War

Scrap Iron and Steel

Needed for tanks, ships, guns—all machines and arms of war.

Other Metals—Rubber—Rags —Manila Rope—Burlap Bags

Needed to make bombs, fuses, binoculars; planes; tires for jeeps; gas masks; barrage balloons; parachute flares; sandbags.

HOW TO TURN IT IN

Sell to a Junk dealer . . . Give to a charity . . . Take it yourself to nearest collection point . . . or consult your Local Salvage Committee—

For address and telephone number get in touch with The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Committee nearest you.

If you live on a farm, phone or write your County War Board or consult your farm implement dealer.

WASTE FATS—After they have served maximum cooking use. Strain into a large tin can and sell to your meat dealer after you have collected a pound or more.

TIN CANS—*Wanted only in areas close to detinning plants, as announced locally.*

WASTE PAPER—Needed only as announced by local committees.

This message approved by Conservation Division

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD

This advertisement paid for by the American Industries Salvage Committee (representing and with funds provided by groups of leading industrial concerns).

The Home Forum

Family in Red Chalk

I HAD A suspicion the idea would not be received with too much enthusiasm. I broached it therefore warily, immediately after an excellent dinner and while the cheering glow of firelight shed an aura of possibility over almost any extravagant proposal.

I began on a note of maternal pride, sure of an answering echo across the hearth. Until lately, the two girls had seemed much alike, with the formless fluid kind of grace belonging to childhood; but now their characters were developed into something distinct and definite.

"Have you noticed how Babs and Cynthia have sprouted separate personalities almost overnight? They'd make charming portraits right now, wouldn't they?"

"Good idea, that. Suppose I get my Graflex overhauled," obliged the Head of the House who is also an amateur photographer. "I'll make some studies of them."

"Photographs! Those would be nice, of course, but what I had in mind were portraits done by an artist. That is, you know, a painter." I became undiplomatic in my desire to explain.

* * *

The Head of the House sank deeper into his chair and stretched his legs before the fire. "Answer me this if you can. What has a portrait that a photograph lacks?"

I sat lost in cogitation.

"It's hard to put one's finger on, really, because, of course, photographs can be fine, too. But, if an artist has a discerning eye, a flair for revealing character, he'll paint much more than a face. He'll paint something quite intangible, a mood, the inner self perhaps. In short," I ended, warming pompously to my subject, "he'll paint that subtle mark of personality which differentiates one from another."

* * *

"I can see," sighed the Head of the House, his hand reaching automatically for an inner pocket, "that the matter has seriously engaged your thoughts. Is it likely to seriously engage my pocketbook?"

"Not to the straining point," I reassured him. "I wouldn't want anything pretentious, you know—just some drawings—crayon, perhaps—or red chalk."

* * *

In the fireplace, a log shifted. Sparks showered up the chimney. A pause in our house is often pregnant with creative achievement. The Head of the House, who fancies himself as a minor poet, addressed the silence under his breath.

"Two little portraits
At a modest fee,
Plus a woman's vanity
Infallibly make three!"

And so, not many months later, we held a sort of "varnishing day" at our house; and, as the Head of the House had so astutely foreseen, more than two portraits were shown—the third having for subject my non-reluctant self.

* * *

I had flattered myself I had worn for the artist my most successful expression. The impression I hoped to leave with posterity was, I thought, not over-ambitious. It seemed not unreasonable to expect that amiability, strength of character, humor, honesty, native intelligence, and a taste for poetry, might all be indelibly stamped upon my countenance.

Yet here was Jane, a beloved though candid friend, standing in front of my portrait with the look on her face which usually presaged her frank revelations of fact.

"What on earth were you thinking about?" she demanded. "Why the ironic sneer?"

I reeled under the blow.

"That's my Mona Lisa look," I stammered weakly. "It might mean—well—anything—that I was weighing the relative demerits of carrots or turnips in tomorrow's stew—"

"Hmm—" grunted Jane, skeptically. "No mere vegetable evoked that look. I've seen it on you too often—"

* * *

Other friends arrived and offered their opinions. The self-appointed critics divided themselves into three camps, one for each portrait.

"This is by far the best!" volunteered a small group in front of the drawing of me. They said it so enthusiastically, with such obvious unanimity and delight, that I edged closer.

"Do you REALLY think so?" Fatuously, I asked for more.

"Oh, yes, my dear! There's nothing superficial about THIS portrait! Mr. Hastings has captured the REAL YOU!"

It was then I looked up and met the artist's glance, amused, slightly derisive, quickly withdrawn.

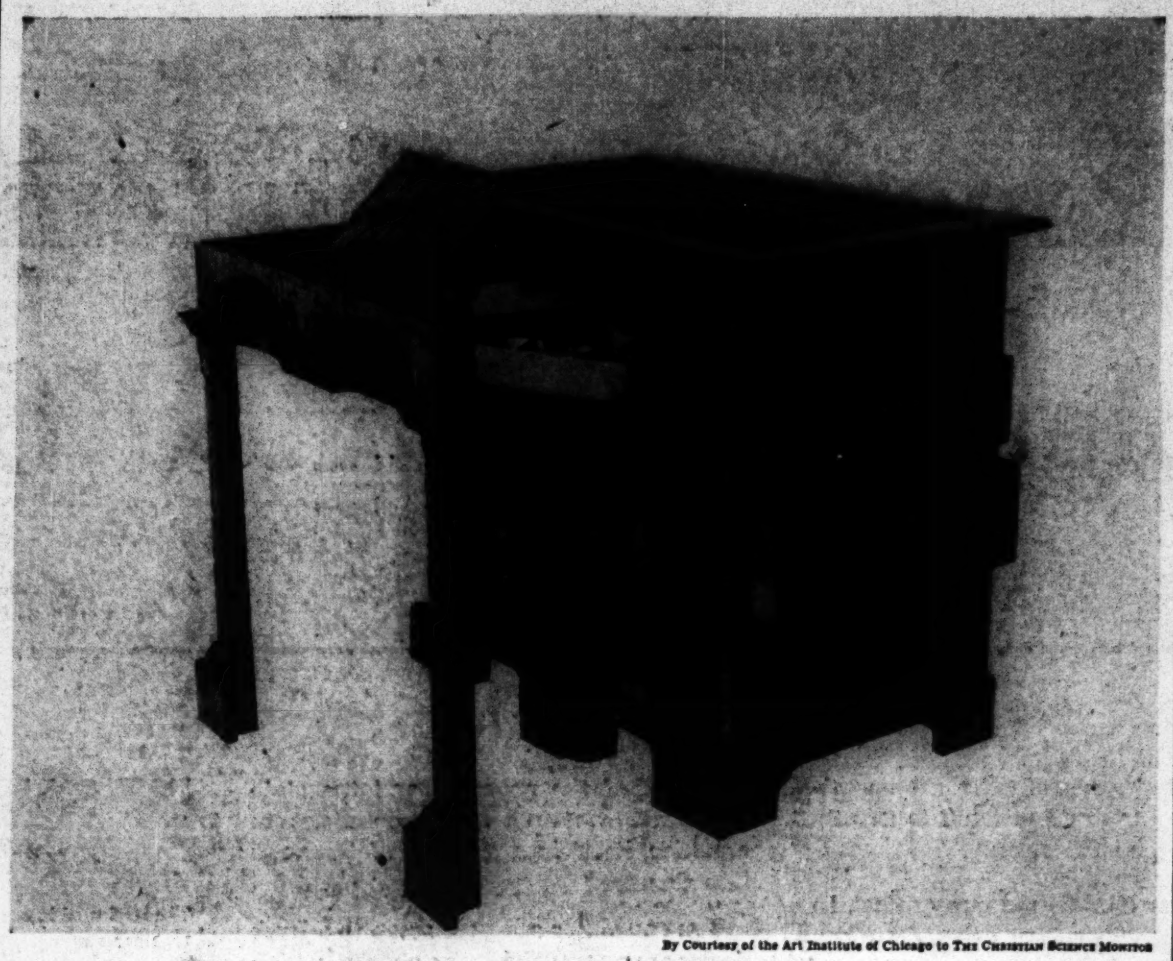
* * *

"Well—" ejaculated the Head of the House, easing himself onto a couch with a sigh of relief after everyone had gone, "that's over! All I ask is time to brace myself for the next onslaught!"

While silence prolonged itself, the faintest preliminary rumblings of a snore rose from his recumbent form.

"Darling—" I burst out, stung by a sudden conviction, "YOU don't think it's like me, do you?"

CONSTANCE BUEL BURNETT



By Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN ARCHITECT'S TABLE OF BURLED WALNUT (c. 1710)

THIS SMALL ARCHITECT'S table of burled walnut is as interesting for its ingenious design as for its handsome appearance. Seeing it stand modestly and compactly in the corner of a study or drawing-room, one could never imagine its amazingly complex interior. When the top drawer is pulled out, as in the photograph, resting firmly on its pilaster legs, the little easel set up, and the crayons and colors ready in the swinging drawer, nothing is lacking for a remarkable achievement, except perhaps the inspiration. All the paraphernalia of drafting can be obtained in this small cupboardlike table, and it seems indeed rather too dainty an article for so formidable a personage as the professional architect. Really it was made for an amateur, that major product of the eighteenth century.

In those days, the English gentleman "completed" his education by a tour on the Continent, bringing back all sorts of ideas and misconceptions of foreign culture, which he often tried to embody in his immediate surroundings. Indeed, many of the interesting country houses of England can trace some of the bizarre aspects of their design to these tours which their owners had experienced.

It would be interesting if we could know the true history of this desk. Perhaps its dilettante owner, having had it made from his own designs, sat down before it and worked out the rough sketches for some country house or garden which is even now one of the show-places of England. At any rate, that is the way many of them developed.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

A World We Have Not Known

BY FIVE O'CLOCK the streets are crowded and the wide gates enclosing the market square are open, the sellers already behind their stalls for the morning's bargaining. In the near-by harbor the fishermen have hauled in the sails, and fish in profusion fill the palm-woven baskets lying upon the quay beside the ships. The men bring them to the market and spill out the fish upon the counters in a rippling, undulating flow, the shining bodies slipping with that fluid movement which is the expression of the sea itself. They are clean and cool, and so newly from the water that their bright colors have not yet faded into grayness. There are shrimps and crabs, and the floors are full of strings of turtles. There are fruits and vegetables in small quantities and roots for seasonings....

There are necklaces of beads and tiny carvings—from the Amazon? Far Amazon, very, very far, beyond Manáos. The mind goes swiftly those thousand miles, more even, beyond Manáos. There is hardly anything beyond Manáos—but mystery; jungles, Indians, a world other than any we have ever known.... The carvings are from the jarina nut, transformed from a smooth oval into minute birds and turtles—Indian, sensitive and perceiving....

One could be bought for ten milreis, seventy cents. The Brazilian was asking me a big price. The old woman who had been watching us shook her head suggestively at me, murmuring, "cara, cara." It grieved her to see an ignorant lady done. "Ah, mas bonito," I told her, and took all that he had. I could not quite explain that I knew the wonderment that had gone into the making of those tiny carvings....

There are also woven baskets, native made, of palm; sifters for farinha, and others good to look at and useful. There are gourds, plain and painted, for every household use. There are great straw hats with intricate designs in black for decoration, smaller white ones with the black hat band of straw also woven in with a bow real enough to give one cause to expect a frazzled edge before so long....

The one bit of luxury the poorer natives have is their hammocks, bright in color and five feet across. Foreigners, who have become almost native in Brazil, learn to use them instead of beds and find them preferable for comfort as well as for economy. They are here in piles higher than your head.

—From "Electric Eel Calling," by SHELBY SHACKELFORD. (New York: Scribner.)

In This Wide Office Where I Work

In this wide office where I work,
I pass the people on the stair,
Young girls and older men with books,
And boys with eager hurrying feet.
None ask for kindness here!

No human heart but lacks some joy,
Or being joy-filled thirsts for more;
E'en while you, dreaming, sit and wait—
There is a step across the hall,
A hand upon your door!

MARION SUSAN CAMPBELL

In a Welter of Figures

THE FIRST MEN who dwelt in cities were *talking* animals. The man of the machine age is a *calculating* animal. We live in a welter of figures: cookery recipes, railway timetables, unemployment aggregates, fines, taxes, war debts, overtime schedules, speed limits, bowling averages, betting odds, billiard scores, calories, babies' weights, clinical temperatures, rainfall, hours of sunshine, motoring records, power indices, gas-meter readings, bank rates, freight rates, . . . discount, interest, lotteries, wave lengths, and tyre pressures. Every night, when he winds up his watch, the modern man adjusts a scientific instrument of a precision and delicacy unimaginable to the most cunning artificers of Alexandria in its prime. So much is commonplace. What escapes our notice is that in doing these things we have learnt to use devices which presented tremendous difficulties to the most brilliant mathematicians of antiquity. Ratios, limits, acceleration, are not remote abstractions, dimly apprehended by the solitary genius. They are photographed upon every page of our existence. In the course of the adventure upon which we are going to embark we shall constantly find that we have no difficulty in answering questions which tortured the minds of very clever mathematicians in ancient times. This is not because you and I are very clever people. It is because we inherit a social culture which has suffered the impact of material forces foreign to the intellectual life of the ancient world. The most brilliant intellect is a prisoner within its own social inheritance.—From "Mathematics for the Million," by LANCELOT HOGBEN. (New York: Norton.)

Dorco

Only a limited number of cats
Have six toes on all paws.
In this respect
Dorco is one of the elect.

I saw him in the tall grass today
Lying in a tidy nest he had made.
Seeing me he fell to counting
His toes
And looking over his long claws
As a mark of annoyance—
And so I hurried off
Without a moment's pause.

PHILIP ROSSITER

The Secret Weapon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE PRESENT HOSTILITIES commenced much has been said about a secret weapon, which is regarded as some new discovery for the enslavement or destruction of humanity. The fact is, however, that for centuries a "secret" weapon has been available to individuals, the use of which results in the salvation, not destruction, of mankind. This weapon is spiritual, not material. For instance, the Scriptures inform us that Gideon and David won victories against great odds. Their greatness, however, was due not only to generalship, but to their trust in God. In overcoming evil they used a weapon, secret to the unenlightened human mind but well known and instantly available to them. This weapon was their clear understanding of God's presence, protecting power, and ability to meet the human need. When grasped and utilized, it destroys fear and puts to flight every evil thought.

The Gideon and David in the armed forces today are those who can demonstrate their God-given dominion over the insidious weapon of aggressive mental suggestion; who can prove that the temptations of alcohol and vice are powerless, that separation from home and loved ones is unable to weaken or undermine, and that the threat of death is impotent to terrorize them. To prove such dominion, one needs to understand his true selfhood as spiritual, as the reflection of God, and so be enabled to reject as untrue the belief that man is material. This is the truth which Christian Science reveals, and it is a weapon which, when grasped and utilized, destroys belief in matter and gives one the victory over error. Armed with this weapon, each man or woman is adequately equipped to meet the foe. In fact, the one weapon which the enemy, mortal mind, can neither see nor cope with, is the understanding of the fact that the real man is forever safe from the onslaughts of error by reason of his inseparability from God, good.

While experiencing his first bombing raid, a student of Christian Science obeyed a guiding intuition which urged him to vacate a certain position. However, he steadfastly maintained in consciousness his true position as an idea of Mind. Affirming God's omnipotence, holding to the fact of the real man's absolute safety in God, he escaped unhurt, although the building was shattered by a bomb.

That Christ Jesus used a weapon indiscernible to mortal mind is evident. Although he was unarmed when confronted by the servants of the high priests who were armed with swords and staves, the Master was not defenseless. Indicating his spiritual defense, he said to Peter (Matthew 26:53), "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?" In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has defined "angels" on page 581 as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." It is evident that Jesus relied upon God, and upon his consciousness of the real man's oneness with Life, Truth, and Love, in destroying belief in the reality of matter and evil. Today we can all use the same weapon Jesus did, because Christian Science presents the truth which he taught, and so enables us to come under the protection of the angels of God. Blessed is the civilian or soldier today who, as a student of Christian Science, though willingly complying with government regulations in taking up arms according to military requirements, still keeps in thought and constantly wields the weapon of spiritual knowing which this Science places in his hands.

The world's weapons are retaliation, recrimination, revenge; but in his second epistle to the Corinthians (10:4) Paul writes, "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." Then let us use the weapons God gives us to fight with. For spirituality, unselfishness, justice, goodness, purity, love are effective in destroying evil thoughts, as we shall prove when we utilize them. The divine Mind is ever present and gives to the right thinker in the factory, at the council table, in a place of command, the adroitness, comprehensiveness, capacity for good, and spiritual understanding which bring to nought the machinations of mortal mind. We may know that we are wielding this weapon most effectively when we are conscious of the nothingness of material existence and the all-inclusiveness of God. As Mrs. Eddy writes in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 185): "The peace of Love is published, and the sword of the Spirit is drawn; nor will it be sheathed till Truth shall reign triumphant over all the earth. Truth, Life, and Love are formidable, wherever thought, felt, spoken, or written,—in the pulpit, in the court-room, by the wayside, or in our homes. They are the victors never to be vanquished."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

EL ARMA SECRETA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DESDE EL COMIENZO de las hostilidades actuales se ha hablado mucho de un "arma secreta", que se cree sea algún nuevo descubrimiento para esclavizar y destruir a los hombres. Pero el hecho es que desde hace muchos siglos un arma "secreta" ha estado a la disposición de los seres humanos, la cual pueden usar individualmente para la salvación, pero no para la destrucción, del género humano. Esta arma es espiritual, no material. Así, por ejemplo, las Escrituras nos informan que Gedeón y David lograron victorias sobre grandes obstáculos. Pero su grandeza no era debida meramente a su habilidad estratégica, sino a su confianza en Dios. Venciendo el mal, se sirvieron de un arma que era un secreto para la mente humana no iluminada, pero bien conocida e instantáneamente disponible para ellos. Esta arma era su claro entendimiento de la presencia de Dios, de Su poder protector y Su habilidad para satisfacer la necesidad humana. Cuando se comprenda y utilice, esta arma vence el temor y ahuyenta todo pensamiento malo.

El Gedeón y el David en los ejércitos de hoy son los que pueden demostrar su superioridad, concedida por Dios, sobre las armas insidiosas de agresivas sugestiones mentales; que pueden probar que las tentaciones del alcohol y del vicio no tienen poder, que la separación del hogar y de seres queridos es incapaz de debilitar o minar, y que el peligro de morir no puede aterrorizarlos. Para poder demostrar tal superioridad, hace falta que uno entienda su individualidad verdadera como espiritual, como el reflejo de Dios, y sea capacitado así para rechazar como falsa la creencia de que el hombre es material. Esa es la verdad que la Ciencia Cristiana revela, y representa un arma que, al comprenderse y usarse, destruye la creencia en la materia y nos da la victoria sobre el error. Armado con esta arma, todo ser humano se encuentra adecuadamente equipado para hacer frente al enemigo. En realidad, la única arma que el enemigo—la mente mortal—no puede ver ni superar es el entendimiento del hecho de que el hombre verdadero está eternamente protegido contra los ataques del error, a causa de su unión inseparable con Dios, el bien.

Al pasar por primera vez por la experiencia de un bombardeo, un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana obedeció una intuición que le impulsó a abandonar cierta posición. Pero mantuvo en su conciencia imperturbablemente su posición verdadera como idea de la Mente divina. Afirmando la omnipotencia de Dios y ateniéndose al hecho de que el hombre real encuentra seguridad absoluta en Dios, se escapó ileso, aunque el edificio fué destruído por una bomba.

Es evidente que Cristo Jesús usó un arma que la mente mortal no podía percibir. A pesar de no tener armas materiales, cuando se vió confrontado por los siervos del sumo sacerdote, que estaban armados con espadas y con palos, el Maestro no estaba indefenso. Indicando su defensa espiritual, dijo a Pedro (Mateo, 26:53): "¿Piensas tú que no puedo orar a mi Padre, y él, ahora mismo, pondría a mi servicio más de doce legiones de ángeles?" En el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha definido a los "ángeles" en la página 581 como "pensamientos de Dios pasando al hombre; intuiciones espirituales, puras y perfectas; la inspiración de bondad, pureza e inmortalidad, contrarrestando todo mal, sensualidad y mortalidad." Es evidente que Jesús confiaba en Dios y en su conocimiento de la unión que existe entre el hombre real y la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor, destruyendo la creencia en la realidad de la materia y el mal. Hoy día todos podemos usar la misma arma que Jesús usó, porque la Ciencia Cristiana presenta la verdad que él enseñó y nos capacita así para tomar refugio bajo la protección de los ángeles de Dios. Bendito el soldado o paisano que, como discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana, aunque dispuesto a obedecer las órdenes del gobierno, hasta cuando le manden tomar armas de acuerdo con los requerimientos militares, guarde constantemente en su pensamiento y haga uso del arma de conocimientos espirituales que esta Ciencia ha puesto en sus manos.

Las armas del mundo son recriminación, represalias, venganza; pero en su segunda epístola a los Corintios (10:4) San Pablo escribe: "Las armas de nuestra milicia no son carnales, mas son poderosas en Dios para demoler fortalezas." Usemos, pues, las armas que Dios nos ha dado para la lucha. Porque la espiritualidad, el altruísmo, la justicia, la bondad, la pureza, el amor son armas eficaces para la destrucción de pensamientos malos,—como probaremos cuando las utilicemos. La Mente divina está siempre presente y da al que piensa de una manera correcta, sea en la fábrica, en la mesa de consejos o en un puesto de mando, la habilidad, comprensión y capacidad para el bien y el entendimiento espiritual que anula las maquinaciones de la mente mortal. Podemos saber que estamos haciendo uso de esta arma más eficazmente, cuando nos demos cuenta de la nada de la existencia material y de la totalidad todo-inclusiva de Dios. Como la señora Eddy escribe en la página 185 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELANEA): "La paz del Amor se ha publicado, y la espada del Espíritu se ha desenvainado, y no se envainará hasta que la Verdad reine triunfante sobre toda la tierra. La Verdad, la Vida y el Amor son formidables, dondequiera que se piensen, sientan, hablen o escriban,—en el púlpito, en la sala de justicia, en los caminos reales o en nuestros hogares. Son los vencedores que jamás se vencerán."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en esta idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Night Blossoms

Here and there, lights flicker on
And blossom in each window-square.
Soon the purple dusk is gone
For those indoors and unaware.

But I, who am of other bent,
Must wait beside the twilight bars
Until the gold of day is spent
To watch the blossoming of stars.

ANOBEL ARMOUR

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal

"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science

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Intimate Message: Washington

Latest Issue: Cargo Planes vs. Slow Ships ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

For all that is being said or done about it, German submarines are still sinking more boats than the United Nations are building. The situation is critical, for not only does the sinking of every steamer mean the removal of one more unit of transportation, but the cargoes of food, machinery, and munitions desperately needed in the battle zones go down with the ship.

Under these circumstances a greater use of air cargo transport seems to be called for. This means substitution of carrier by air for carrier by water. Radical though the step sounds there are engineers who declared the substitution is already practical in considerable degree; certainly that a great deal more can be done with air freight than has yet been attempted.

Recently the story was told of a big four-engined bomber that had made six round trips to England in nine days. Big planes make the trip from the West Coast to Australia in 2½ days. Compare this with the three round trips a year made by steamers from the West Coast to Australia.

It is impossible to give a definitive statistical comparison between the cargo carrying capacity of airplanes and ships, because so many variables are involved. Dozens of engineers have sat down with paper and pencil and they have always come up with different results. But let us assume that cargo carrying airplanes can carry three to five tons.

Capacity and Speed Compared

At the rate of four tons a round trip, let us say, and a round trip a week, one of these planes could theoretically deliver 200 tons of cargo to Australia in a year. A small steamer, on the other hand, in three round trips a year might perhaps deliver 15,000 tons. On these admittedly high theoretical terms, taken only for the purpose of the comperison, 75 cargo-carrying planes might do the work of one steamer.

On the other hand, the recently completed 70-ton seaplane Mars, now undergoing successful tests, would have a 14-ton payload freight capacity. It has heretofore been assumed that it would take two or three years to put these monster winged cargo carriers into production, but Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, argues that converted shipyards could start turning them out in six months.

Moreover, Glenn L. Martin lifted imagination to new altitudes today. The producer of the 70-ton Mars said his company "already has a design for a much larger air vessel—a 125-ton transport—and ships of even larger size are possible now." He said he was only waiting for the Government's word to put the Mars type into steady production.

The dramatic experience of supplying troops in Norway and Crete by air took some time to make its impress fully felt on the leadership of the armed forces of the United States. But with the submarine sinkings exacting their daily toll, more attention has been given to the whole matter and old patterns of thought have been giving way. In fact, it can be said confidently that broad plans for enlarging air transport are now being pushed. However, even yet it appears that not enough support is being given to the plan, and that they are encountering opposition from some inflexibly minded officials who have not adjusted themselves to the revolutionary changes which aviation is bringing about.

In the past few weeks the Army Air Transport Command has been set up, which brings together various independent agencies dealing with the subject. The A. T. C. does not determine how many airplanes shall be built for this service. That is something which the highest WPB and military authorities must determine.

Emphasis Put on Space

Enthusiastic aviation engineers believe that they can greatly increase cargo-carrying capacity of airplanes. One means is to design an airplane type specifically for cargo-carrying and nothing else. Armor and guns would be reduced to a minimum and emphasis would be placed on maximus space. If a few of these were shot down the others would get through. Already, according to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, a five-ton load is not out of the ordinary for a big plane over a "reasonably long distance" and such a distance might include the Atlantic Ocean.

Airplanes made of plastics and steel, or even all-steel airplanes, wait perfection of engineering designs but already they have their enthusiastic backers. The difficulty here is, of course, that the nation is in a desperate hurry and that it takes time to get a new type of airplane out of the laboratory. Airplanes made of unorthodox materials create new servicing problems and require new skills and a new staff, all of which takes time.

Cargo-carrying trailers are another possibility, for an airplane can tow two to four times the weight it can carry.

With each new sinking in the Atlantic the question of big-scale airplane transport is raised afresh. Even a little examination will convince a layman that the development has far greater promise than he probably supposed. It is a field that will be helped by public discussion and public support.

The Country Speaks: Michigan

Upper Peninsula in Wartime ..... ***By Bernice Stevens***

At first glance, these north woods of Michigan seem a long way from the war and one wonders whether it has had much effect here. For years this region, known as the Upper Peninsula, has been a tourist haven for residents of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and other big industrial cities.

There are still touches of the old frontier here. Streams run clear, cold and deep. Deer are plentiful in the thick forests and moose and bears may be seen occasionally, even along the highway. The farms have been hewn from wilderness, and show it; Log rolling by lumberjacks is still a popular sport. It takes you nearly four hours to go 35 miles on what is reputed to be the world's richest, though certainly not most efficient, railroad. The woods and wilderness stop only where the towns begin, and when you are in town you smell wood smoke when meals are cooking.

But look a little closer and linger a little longer and you'll find the war more than just something that is read about in the papers—even geographically. The locks at Sault Ste. Marie, starred on road maps for so many years as a tourist attraction, are responsible for that, and are now rated as a number one bombing objective by military experts.

The Military Move In

As a result, soldiers, armed guards, guns, barrage balloons, and a lot of secret military operations have moved in. And every town, even crossroad hamlets, have their air raid wardens, their fire watchers, and their first aid classes. It isn't fear that makes them do it, these folks say, but patriotism.

It's patriotism, too, that accounts for the minute-men stickers and service flags in the windows of these isolated farmhouses in the wilderness and for those towering piles of scrap rubber at crossroad filling stations.

This is by no means an industrial area, for factories are small, and scattered, and there are few of them, so you wouldn't expect much up here for the battle of production. But even the few and small factories are doing their bit. There's a chemical plant experimenting with synthetic rubber; a woodenware factory is making tent stakes, a plywood shop airplane wings, and a paper mill that's prepared to convert to a powder plant. And over in the western part of the Upper Peninsula are iron and copper mines busier than they have ever been before.

Lumber Production

But it's out in the woods, miles from town, where the battle of production here is really going on in earnest. For wood has suddenly become a vital war material and is being hauled out of here literally by the ton over the afore-mentioned world's richest railroad—it was lumber plus ore that made it so.

Some of the finest stands of timber are gone, others are soon to go, as fast as the streamlined logging camps can move in. Folks here regret that. There have been some protests that the loggers are cutting too much, that all talk of forest conservation has been in vain. Some of the beauty spots are spoiled for many days. But, Uncle Sam has found that metal alone will not win that war and is asking for wood for buildings, for airplane propellers and other parts, for gliders, for truck bodies, for gun stocks, for ammunition boxes, for life rafts, for building more barracks, even for some machinery parts. And so, for the most part, these Upper Peninsula folk look on it as just one more thing to be given up for Victory, and wood is their special contribution.

Yes, if you linger a while, you'll find touches of the war here, too.

To Change the Subject:

Women Voters Helping Government on Information ..... ***By M. H.***

Much is being said these days about the inability of the average citizen to keep up with what the Government is doing, much less have an adequate understanding of why.

Next logical media for distribution of such information, outside of the newspapers, would be civic and educational organizations with which the United States is surfeited. But most of these have long since given up the hope of doing an adequate job on combating all the rumors and half-truths that are being circulated in connection with the war program.

A notable exception is the National League of Women Voters, which reports that nearly 50,000 of its members have enlisted for the duration to spread information on crucial governmental problems aggravated by the war.

Heavy artillery in the League's battle to arouse the electorate is a series of "broadsides," published fortnightly by the National League Headquarters. These leaflets carry essential information in simple language on such subjects as civil defense, war bonds, inflation, rationing, taxes, labor policies, forced savings, lend-lease and postwar plans.

Variety of Methods Used

The League doesn't just throw its broadsides around or leave them on doorsteps. The methods its members use to reach the public are left to local ingenuity and never lack variety. In some places League members meet weekly in neighborhood groups of from 10 to 50 to receive and discuss the current leaflet. In Indiana, League workers have established their own broadside "clienteles"—10 persons whom they supply regularly. "Penny porch parties" are popular in New Jersey and Ohio where guests pay for their information sheets. In Maine, Rotarians, Kiwanians and Lions have agreed to hold luncheon discussions based on the broadsides.

In Green Bay, Wis., a "roving registrar" of extra sugar rations for canning each day distributes 50 copies of "This Is Rationing," a League broadside. Local grocers have it pasted on their doors. Other Leagues gave the rationing information sheet to each person registering for sugar.

Tells What Rationing Is

In New York and Boston, where democracy has the special problem of getting the foreign-speaking population to understand what the Government is doing, League broadsides are being translated into other languages. Jan Masaryk's daughter, Alice, translates broadsides for publication in New York's Czech paper.

The League's broadsides will not answer all the questions the average citizen wants to know about public affairs. The rationing information sheet, for instance, doesn't go into the controversial question as to whether the sugar shortage is stringent enough to require the present tight rationing. It merely tells what rationing is and why we have to have it. Understanding the background of such issues, the citizen is then qualified to draw his own conclusions as to the justice of specific measures.

Practically every mail brings the League subject suggestions from an inquiring public. The League cannot get around to half of them. Why couldn't some other impartial groups pitch in and help inform the man in the street on the basic things he ought to know to be an intelligent citizen these days?

The Waacs Take Over Old Fort Des Moines, Iowa

Feminine army begins its training to fill positive need in United States victory drive; officers' staff convinced of worthiness of project but civilian opinion remains divided.

With the opening today at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, of the first officers' training school of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, some 800 members of Uncle Sam's new section of the Army are started on their way to military careers. The Christian Science Monitor's Washington correspondent, Mary Hornaday, was on hand when the you-got-to-get-up reveille sounded at 5:45 a. m., and is sending in a series of articles, of which the following is the first.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, July 20—American women began a new kind of pioneering for their country today as the first members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps reported for duty in this old cavalry fort.

They are the vanguard of a khaki-clad feminine army of at least 25,000 to be trained for non-combatant military duties. The original contingent will consist of 440 officer candidates and 360 auxiliaries—privates.

The Army wants and needs the Waacs, its first feminine auxiliary, but certain townspeople of Des Moines have yet to be convinced that women soldiers are not "wackey."

Here at the Fort, five miles out of Des Moines, officers and men are gratified that women are at last to be trained to take over non-combatant jobs with the Army here and abroad. To show that Army men elsewhere share their views, they point out that Corps area commanders have already put in requests for 80,000 women telephone operators, stenographers, motor corps drivers, dispatchers and post exchange managers, or more than three times the 25,000 provided for in the Presidential order. Congress further stepped this up to 150,000. Officers in command here are quite sure the number will be increased if necessary. Plans call for training as many as 7,000 here at one time.

Officers 'Privileged'

From Col. Don C. Faith, Post Commandant, on down to the enlisted men, you get the impression that helping to train the Waacs is looked upon as a privilege, not a chore. When one private was asked whether he minded the War Department ruling that enlisted men will have to salute WAAC officers, he inquired incredulously, "Will I mind?" Most of the 171 officers and 682 enlisted men ordered here to train the first contingent, 808 Waacs consider they have drawn a lucky assignment.

Because of the wide demand for WAAC services, the Fort Des Moines training school is opening with a larger quota than was originally scheduled. Besides the 440 officer candidates 360 "basic auxiliaries"—comparable to Army privates—have been recruited on the West Coast to do maintenance work at the post. Forty-six of them, chosen for their musical ability, will organize a band. General enrollment in the WAAC will not begin for about three months.

Despite the Army's enthusiasm, officers in charge of the training school admit they still have a selling job to do with a portion of the public—both male and female. One of the first lectures Colonel Faith will give the women this week will be on "how to win friends for the Waacs."

"We know they'll be an asset to the Army," he said, "but each girl has got to do her individual share to make the public realize that." Best advertisement of all for the Waacs, Army officers at the post agree, will be the quiet, efficient worker doing a steady job in an Army post in months to come.

A military man for 25 years, Colonel Faith considers the Waacs a worthy "military project."

"This isn't a jamboree; it isn't a crusade," he remarked as the officers' training school got under way. "It's a military project. The fundamental idea behind it is that we have many thousands of soldiers doing work that should be performed by this organization. As the war goes on we will need more and more tactical units. So long as men are doing the job around Army posts that they are doing now, they cannot be assigned to these units.

Releases Soldiers

"We are not in competition with the Civil Service. The jobs these women will do are duties now being performed by soldiers.

"I would give anything in the world to get the American public to understand this is not a piece of funny business."

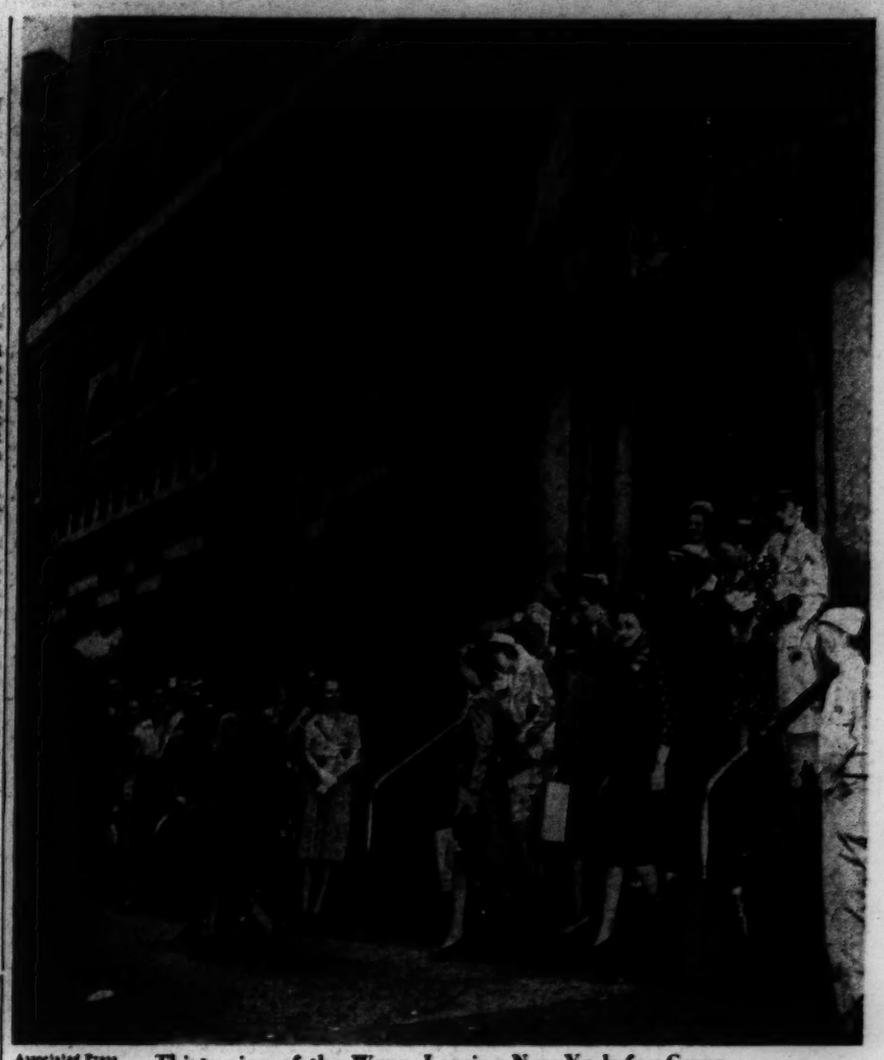
Right here in Des Moines, the public is sharply divided on the Waacs. Taxi drivers, once they find out you are not a Waac member, tell you it is a "lot of baloney." Traveling salesmen are annoyed because the Government is negotiating to take over three hotels as barracks and classroom space.

With the three hotels, two buildings on the Drake University campus and a cantonment to adjoin historic old Fort Des Moines, the post will eventually accommodate about 7,000 persons, according to Col. Vernon L. Padgett, executive officer.

Although Congress has specified that the Waacs shall serve "with" the Army and not in it, Colonel Faith is determined that the women under his command shall live an Army life and adhere to Army customs as far as feasible.

The Waac will drill but she won't carry a gun. She will be disciplined by confinement to quarters and discharge if the offense is serious enough, but she won't be put in the guardhouse. Although Congress recently gave a pay raise to all enlisted men, it left the Waacs' basic pay at $21 a month for the first four months. Officers in training will get $50 a month and maintenance.

Army tradition is also being followed in the admittance of Negroes to the Corps. A contingent of 40 Negro officer candidates arrived this week. They will live in a separate barracks and have their own service club. They will attend classes with white candidates and eat in their mess hall but at separate tables.



Associated Press — **Thirty-nine of the Waacs Leaving New York for Camp**

First innovation for the Army's feminine contingent was that each enlistee had to carry her own suitcase (orders). Here a group of Waacs are leaving United States Army Headquarters July 18 on their way to the training center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Wide World — **In Charge of Uncle Sam's Woman Army** — Harris and Ewing

Mrs. Ella H. Putnam (left), resident counselor of the first officer candidate school of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines. At Right, Col. Don C. Faith, Commandant of the WAAC, conferring with Maj. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Corps.

Americans Rediscovering Aleutian Islands Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, Alaska—The Aleutian Islands on the map where the North American continent tapers off to meet the Komandorfskies, or Commander Islands, trailing over from Asia, what are they like? Not in terms of war strategy which is a military secret, but in terms of weather, people, and history? It was in 1741 that Vitus Being discovered these islands. Two hundred years later Americans are rediscovering them.

Climatically, the islands have earned for themselves a bad reputation. Buffeted by every wind that blows, smothered in fogs day in and out, with not a tree growing on them, they are described as desolate and lonely.

But in the quick-growing summer, grasses and flowers spring up lush and tall. Even the most unobservant sailors and soldiers write home that flowers grow there. Trees, however, cannot stand the incessant cold whip of the wind. A group of stunted evergreen trees planted there are a landmark. Willows and alders a few feet high grow along the streams.

Statistics concerning the Islands are suddenly vital, that they are approximately 2,000 miles from Seattle and 1,718 miles from Tokio, that it is 800 miles from where False Pass separates them from mainland Alaska to the tip end of Attu and that it is only 400 miles farther to Petropoviovsk on Kamchatka Peninsula belonging to the Soviet Republic.

Scenically they have their own forbidding grandeur and appear to be just what they are, the tops of submerged mountains, part of which the romantic call the "lost continent." The Coast and Geodetic Survey are never surprised when their lines suddenly drop from 350 fathoms to 2,000. A young man stationed there writes home, "These mountains shoot straight up out of the sea, and what I mean, 'straight up.'" There are 150 of them from the largest, Unalaska Island, 65 miles long and 25 miles wide, to small pinnacles.

Ships sailing from San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver to the Orient pass near the Aleutians in what is known as the circle tour. On a flat map this is not seen as a direct route but on a globe it is shown as the shortest one. Boats would prefer to pass through Unimak Pass and on through the more sheltered waters and shorter route north of the Islands but the course is treacherous and largely uncharted.

Austere as the Aleutians are, they have been the home of men and animals and grass and flowers for centuries. They are peopled by the Aleuts, pronounced Al-ee-oots, and not to be called Aleut Indians. They are neither Indian nor Eskimo, although related to the latter.

Capt. Peter Wold, who for years, as trader and shipmaster, was the chief contact between the Islands and the world outside, describes the Aleuts as an intelligent people, modern in their ways of living, dressing largely from mail-order catalogues, showing a strong Russian influence with a marked Mongolian touch and speaking English with a Norwegian accent.

A light is thrown on the modern Aleut in a document which they sent over a year ago to the Department of the Interior, protesting what they saw as the undue regulation of their fishing rights and regimenting of their children through Government schools, stating that they were not Indians and wanted, not ancient Indian crafts, taught to their children, but modern subjects and ways of living.

Both the Aleuts and the Aleutian Islands are entering upon a new era. They will never be as lonely again. Defense construction of the past two years and all that is going on now under secrecy of the fog and of the censor are felt from Unimak Island with its smoking Mt. Shishaldin and grass growing there for thousands of sheep to the far-off Kiska, Rat Islands, Near Islands, and Attu, all parts of the chain.

The lonely places with nothing but natives, a school teacher and a cannery, visited by Captain Wold in his good ship Fern, even they have felt the stir of a new day. Belofski, Chernofski, and Nikolski and the lighthouses at Sarichef and Scotch Cap that guard Unimak Pass have felt it too. On desolate islands inhabited by nothing but blue fox a great sound has been heard. The sound is heard on Mt. Makushin and even north on the phantom Island Bogoslof. East of False Pass, squatty little Unga, Sojuaw Harbor, and Sand Point, King's Cove have already experienced a change. At Dutch Harbor there is a greater stir than there was in the days of the gold rush of Nome and the Klondike.

The fogs will soon lift.

Wide World — **At the WAAC West Point**

Parade ground at Fort Des Moines, Ia. Here the enlistees of the first officer candidate school, opening today, will parade and drill. The post bugler is sounding reveille in this picture—already a familiar set of notes to the women who had to get up by it at 5:45 a. m.

Wide World — **Types of Girls Training as Officers**

Three young women from New York City: Kathryn B. Goldfuss, Jacqueline G. Gutwillig, who is a millinery buyer in civilian life, and Mary P. Johnston, a recent college graduate.

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest
Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, July 20, 1942

A Monday Page

Two, Victoria Villas

A "Once Upon a Time" Story

By Margery Bianco
With pictures by Margaret Platt

Part Two

When they had been nearly a week at Victoria Villas, Nanny let them go sea bathing.

The bathing-machines, a whole row of them, stood on the dry part of the sands. They were little wooden houses on wheels, painted white and blue. Each had a front door with a number on it, and three wooden steps to climb up by. Inside there was a bench on either side, with pegs above to hang one's clothes on, and a very small window high up in the wall.

Nanny did not bathe. But she helped Chris and Emmy out of their clothes and into their bathing dresses, which were of blue serge trimmed with rows of white braid, and felt rough and tickly. When they were all ready the bathing-boy knocked on the door and said, "'Old on tight, please," and he hitched his horse to the bathing-machine, just as the bus boy did to the omnibus, and pulled them down to the edge of the water.

In the Bathing Machine

The big wheels grated on the shingle, the bathing - machine bumped and lurched like a tossing ship, and Chris and Emmy, sitting on the benches, had to hold on tight not to be joggled off.

It felt as they were riding for miles and miles. Presently the jolting stopped, the bathing-machine was steady again, and when Nanny opened the door there was the sparkling sea all around them and the three wooden steps leading down into clear green seawater.

Chris went in first. She went down two steps, and the water was up to her knees. Then she jumped off the last step, and it was right up past her waist, and she said "Ow," because it was so cold.

Suddenly there was the bathing-woman. It was as if she had loomed up out of the sea like a porpoise. She was big like a porpoise, all in blue serge with a straw hat tied over her head, and she stretched two enormous red arms out towards Chris and said coaxingly, "Come along, dearie. Just give me your two hands."

But luckily Nanny spoke up, in her most Miss Gateshead voice.

"Thank you very much, but they will wet their own heads."

And the bathing-woman waded off, to stretch her hands out to other little girls and duck them, suddenly and unexpectedly, under the water.

Chris screwed her eyes tight, took a long breath, and dipped. She came up streaming, the salt water stinging and tingling up her nose, her lank hair like plastered seaweed. She hopped up and down calling, "Come on, Emmy, come on in! Cowardy, cowardy custard!"

Emmy's Unexpected Dip

Emmy was still teetering on the top step. She wanted to go in very slowly, one toe at a time. All at once her foot slipped and down she went, face first into the sea, the back of her bathing dress billowing out above the water like a great blue cabbage leaf.

When she got right side up again her face was scarlet. Her mouth opened wide, pouring seawater. Chris and Nanny waited for the yell. But it never came.

"I went right in," spluttered Emmy proudly. "I went right in. I went in further than Chris. Did you see me?"

"Do it again," cried Chris. "I dare you!"

But Emmy had covered herself with enough glory for one day. She groped her way to the bathing-machine step and sat there, her teeth chattering.

"You come here till I get you rubbed down," said Nanny, fussing with towels. "You too, Miss Chris. Five minutes is plenty for the first time."

A brisk scrubbing with rough towels, the warm comforting feel of dry clothes again, the dragging of a comb through sticky tangled hair, while the bathing-machine bumped and jolted back up the beach.

"My tooth," cried Emmy suddenly, as Nanny stood wringing out their bathing dresses over the sand. "I lost my tooth!"

The Story Starts Here

Chris and Emmy were staying at the seashore with Nanny, whose really truly name was Miss Gateshead. They were living at Number Two, Victoria Villas, where Mrs. Perkins took boarders, and they had lovely times wading on the beach and finding star fish and other strange things on the sand.

Emmy's tooth had been loose for weeks. She had been waiting for it to come out so Nanny could send it back in a letter to Mama, to be wrapped in silver paper and put away in the china pomade-box on Mama's dressing-table, where she kept all of Chris's and Emmy's baby teeth. And now for all anyone knew it was lying somewhere at the bottom of the sea, that precious tooth, where no one could ever find it again.

"If you'd been a good girl and let me pull it out when I wanted to," said Nanny, "it wouldn't have happened."

A Hunt for a Tooth

Chris hunted over the bathing-machine floor. Nanny shook out Emmy's wet bathing suit.

"Maybe you swallowed it," said Chris.

Emmy wasn't sure. She stood on one foot, trying to remember just what had happened when she took that choking mouthful of seawater. Did she spit it out or didn't she?

If you swallowed a cherry stone, a cherry tree grew out of the top of your head. That was well known. But a tooth might be different.

"Nanny, what happens if you swallow a tooth?"

"Nothing happens," said Nanny, disposing of that briskly, for she wanted to get them home to dinner and not stand there all day wondering about Emmy's tooth.

"Are you sure?"

"Perfectly sure," said Nanny, stuffing towels into the bag. "Lots of people swallow their teeth if they aren't careful."

On the way home Emmy's tongue kept sliding in and out through that unaccustomed empty space in her mouth. She couldn't get used to it. But suddenly, crossing the Parade, she found consolation.

"Now I can have a goat carriage ride! You said I could have a goat carriage ride when my tooth came out."

(The end)

(Another "Once Upon a Time" story will be published on the page For Children next Monday.)

Down she went, face first, into the sea

Bumblebee in the Clover Field

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

One summer morning a bumblebee was gathering honey in a field of red clover. She worked very hard until the morning was almost gone. But at last she settled herself comfortably on a clover bloom to rest, and watched the busy insects that were always coming and going on a summer day.

Just now a brown grasshopper, perched on a nearby weed, was busily making his toilet. He washed his face, he dusted his three pairs of legs, and he cleaned his long, silky feelers.

"Excuse me, Bumblebee," he said when he had finished, "but did you know that your legs are covered with thick yellow dust? They need to be brushed."

"It isn't dust on my legs," the bumblebee told him. "It's pollen from the clover. I don't want to brush it off. I want to carry as much of it home with me as I can. It is very useful to us bees."

"What do you do with it?" the grasshopper asked.

Bread for Bee Babies

"We make bread of it," she answered. "We mix it with honey and knead it into little loaves of bumblebee bread for the baby bees to eat."

"I never heard of such a thing," the grasshopper said. "Nobody fed me when I was a baby. I had to find my own food. I was a tiny little thing, too, when I was first hatched. I hadn't even grown my wings then. But I went hopping about in the fields where I could find grass and leaves to eat."

"It was very dangerous for you to be away from home alone like that, when you were so small and helpless," the bumblebee told him.

"I never had a home," the grasshopper said. "Grasshoppers don't have homes. We go hopping about from place to place. We keep traveling."

"I shouldn't like that," the bumblebee said. "It is best to have a nest."

"Tell me about your nest, Bumblebee, won't you please? Where is it and what is it like?"

A Queen Bee's Work

"It is not far from the clover field," the bumblebee told him. "It is in a sheltered place on the ground, hidden by moss and grass. There are a good many bumblebees who live in it, and each bee has its own especial work to do. We have a Queen, you know. She is the most important bee of all."

"What does she do?" the grasshopper inquired.

"She lays bee eggs," the bumblebee replied. "She lays a great many of them. Then there are housekeeper bees, who keep the nest in order. There are nurse bees, who look after the baby bees. And there are honey gatherers, like me, who go out in the clover field each day and bring honey to fill the honey cups, so that the bees that must stay at home and work will have food to eat."

"I would not like to live in a nest," the grasshopper declared. "I would get tired of staying in one place. I like to go about wherever I choose, doing as I please."

"A nest is best," the bumblebee told him, "and I must be getting back to mine now with my load of honey for the honey cups."

"And the clover pollen to make bee bread for the baby bees," the grasshopper called after her as she flew away.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for a story of a bullfrog.)

Captain's Quarters

Now some preferred the sun-room;
Some, the deck—but, as for me,
I found the captain's quarters
Quite the gayest place to be.
He asked me up there often—
He'd a lad my own age, so
He favored me a little.
He was British, stout and slow
Of motion but quick-witted;
And one glimpsed the sea and sky
Through the porthole of his cabin
And reflected in his eye.
Much more than milk he served me—
And, by that, I'm meaning tales
Of strange places and odd people,
Tidal waves and mammoth whales.
A China boy stood by him,
And, upon his high bunk, lay
A cat called Maharajah,
Who had joined ship in Bombay.
On all four walls were pictures
Of old sailing vessels which
Seemed suddenly to start seaward
As our ship began to pitch.
Then fresh-poured milk spilt over
But the China boy brought more
While sleep-sated Maharajah
Slunk in silence through the door.
Now some preferred the sun-room;
Some, the deck—but, as for me,
I found the captain's quarters
Quite the gayest place to be!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

"Nobody fed me when I was a baby," said the grasshopper.

Haymow Play

On rainy days we go and play
Out in the barn, up in the hay.
The hay can be most any place:
Forest, ocean, desert space.
Bravely we go adventuring;
High on the mow we shout and sing,
Or keep as still as we can be
When hiding from the enemy.
Our haymow world is all our own,
The nicest place we've ever known,
And Nancy, Bill and I all say,
"Three cheers!" on every rainy day.

LOUISE DARCY

Baby Cottontail

Peter, a baby cottontail, led a doll's life, while his little mistress, Carol Diane Show, fed him from a tiny nursing bottle. It was three days before Christmas, when Carol's big gray Persian cat, Smoky, walked into the house carrying a tiny brown cottontail rabbit carefully in her jaws. Smoky had found the little rabbit on a vacant lot near his home in San Diego, California, and took him into the house as if he wanted to show him off.

"Maybe Smoky brought us this bunny as a Christmas present," said six-year-old Carol Diane. So her mother bought her a doll's nursing bottle and showed her how to feed him, until he grew big enough to be turned loose to take care of himself.

The Cream Colored Car

By Margaret Gibbs

Gertie was a Steamroller—steady, hardworking, and friendly. All day she puffed and chuffed up and down the roads, making them smooth and safe for everyone to travel on. Gertie was fond of her work, she was fond of her driver, George, who took great care of her, and altogether she was very happy—until the Cream Colored Car came.

It happened that Gertie and George were working on a piece of road that ran past the gates of a fine house. One morning, out from these gates came a wonderful streamlined car, painted pale cream, with pale blue cushions and rugs, and chromium fittings that flashed in the sunshine.

No Manners

"What a beauty!" thought Gertie, and being a friendly creature she called out, "Good morning!" But the Cream Colored Car took no notice; it just dashed past, with a haughty hoot, and vanished in a cloud of dust.

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Gertie. "Just fancy that! Too proud to speak to the likes of me, I suppose."

That evening the car came dashing back, and the hoot he gave as he passed Gertie was so scornful that she felt quite angry.

"That will do!" she cried, tartly. "There is no need to scorn the whole wide world because one is all cream paint and streamlining—" but the car had already turned in at the gates of the great house.

From that time Gertie's happy days at her work with George were quite spoiled, for no sooner did they get going on a nice strip of road than along would come the Cream Colored Car, flashing past in a cloud of dust or hooting most impatiently if Gertie happened to be in his way.

Tight for Two

One evening, Gertie was standing resting near the gates of the great house, when along came the Cream Colored Car, bringing with him a very fine black car. Now, Gertie was rather stout, and the road was rather narrow, so that the two cars could hardly get past.

"The idea of allowing such creatures on the road at all!" exclaimed the Cream Colored Car, casting an impatient glance at Gertie. "Great ugly, clumsy creature!"

"She's no beauty, certainly," agreed the Black Car, "but I suppose she's useful."

"Fancy talking about a lady like that!" muttered Gertie to herself. "Clumsy indeed! It isn't everyone who wants to be streamlined."

All the same, the remarks of the Cream Colored Car worried her a great deal, and at last she decided to run to the garage to see if the men there would help her. So, when George was having his midday nap, off she went, puffing down the hill to the garage all by herself.

But the garage men had all gone to lunch and there was no one there except a bus that was off duty.

"Hullo!" said he. "What are you after?"

"Well," began Gertie, feeling rather shy, "I—I was looking for someone to—to do a little job of—of repairs."

"Something gone wrong with the works?" asked the Bus, sympathetically.

"Oh! no," replied Gertie, quite indignant. "They are perfectly all right. No I—it's just—I rather thought of getting myself streamlined."

"Streamlined!" roared the Bus, bursting out laughing. "You! What nonsense!"

"I don't see why I shouldn't look nice," interrupted Gertie, "even if I do work for my living."

Advice for Gertie

"Now just you listen to me, my dear," said the Bus, in a fatherly tone. "You and I—we're workers, and proud of it. We don't want to go dolling ourselves up like a lot of racing cars. So don't you get taking up with any of this streamline nonsense.

"As a matter of fact," he added politely, "I don't think you need any improvement. You're perfect, just as you are."

"Perhaps you're right," said Gertie, looking much comforted. "I'm sure I'd rather stay as I am, only—"

But just then into the garage walked George. He had discovered Gertie's absence and had come to look for her.

"Why, here you are, old girl!" he cried. "Whatever made you run off like that? Now you just come along back to work, my lass."

And springing into his place he drove Gertie back the way she had come.

They had not gone far when they came upon the Cream Colored Car. But not dashing proudly along the road with a lordly hoot—oh, no! He was standing dejectedly by the roadside, while his chauffeur, a very smart person indeed, was gazing at him hopelessly.

"Breakdown?" called George, sympathetically.

"Not half!" replied the chauffeur. "Won't move an inch."

"Better let me tow you home," suggested George.

He produced a rope, fastened Gertie and the car together, and away they went. Gertie couldn't help feeling triumphant as she chuffed right up to the Cream Colored Car's own garage.

Next day the Cream Colored Car was about again. As he reached the spot where Gertie and George were working, the chauffeur drew up to speak to George.

Then the Car whispered to Gertie, "Thank you very much indeed for helping me yesterday. I don't know what I should have done without you. And I beg your pardon for anything I may have said about—er—clumsiness, and so forth."

"Oh! that's all right," answered Gertie, who was of a forgiving nature.

Many times after that the Cream Colored Car went dashing past Gertie at her work, but the hoot he gave as he passed was no longer one of haughty scorn. It was a kind and friendly "Cheerio!"

Drawn by Hilda van Stockum for The Christian Science Monitor

I Hear Music

I hear music
Everywhere.
There is music
In the air,
Leaves are singing,
Grass blades sigh,
I hear larks
Up in the sky,
The river plays
A tinkling tune,
Around the lake
The rushes croon,
The pigs and hens
Are running riot.
I'm the only one
That's quiet.

HILDA VAN STOCKUM

Commerce and Finance

House Committee Votes Increase in Excess Profits Taxes

Business and Industry

Serious Power Lack Foreseen By Brookings

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Brookings Institution predicted today an eventual power shortage "sufficient to impede the war production effort" unless "conservation and more effective power utilization is undertaken in the immediate future."

A report prepared for the private research organization by Dr. Louis Marlio, French economist and engineer, now a member of its staff, estimated power requirements in 1944—if the war continued that long—would be nearly 50 per cent in excess of those in 1941.

Cannot Meet Demand

"In spite of all the efforts that may be put forth in the technical and administrative field, and with the curtailment of domestic consumption, the existing generating capacity will not be able to meet the added requirements," Dr. Marlio said.

"The increase in power demand in the present year has been moderate due to the fact that the country is in a period of transition from peace to war production. However, many of the plants which will require large quantities of electric power are not yet completed, and as they come into production power demands will steadily mount."

Saying 1941 production was 212,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, Dr. Marlio estimated requirements for subsequent years as follows: 1942, 249,000,000,000; 1943, 285,000,000,000; 1944, 305,000,000,000; 1945, 326,000,000,000.

30 Billion Kwh Deficit

Dr. Marlio estimated 7,000,000,000 kilowatt hours could be saved by curtailment of non-industrial consumption, and that 20,000,000,000 additional kilowatt hours could be produced and utilized by existing generating capacity. The deficit of 30,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, he said, could be supplied only by a large program of power development.

Some of this program already is under way and can be completed in a year and a half, but the remainder will require an additional year, he said.

Commenting on the Brookings report, C. W. Kellogg, president of Edison Electric Institute, said in a statement that in his judgment and that of Government officials the power supply would prove ample for all purposes in 1942 and that prospects for adequate power in 1943 were "generally favorable."

The War Production Board, he said, had decided to defer installation of some scheduled power generating equipment in order to save critical materials.

Sales at Furniture Markets Off But Top Expectations

CHICAGO —Business at the nation's two principal home furnishing markets showed a decline from that of last January and a year ago, but many manufacturers who exhibited in the two-week shows which closed July 18 said the volume of sales was greater than they had expected.

The American Furniture Mart reported attendance of approximately 8,000 buyers. About 7,500 registered at the Merchandise Mart show. Officials said these figures represented a reduction of more than 20 per cent under individual buyer attendance at the January markets, but added that the number of retail outlets represented was only 3 to 5 per cent lower.

Percy Wilson, managing director of the Merchandise Mart, estimated that dollar volume of sales was 15 to 20 per cent lower than a year ago in various lines shown. This corresponded with business reductions reported by manufacturers exhibiting at the American Furniture Mart, but they pointed out that the comparison was made with abnormally high sales of last summer.

Lawrence H. Whiting, President of the American Furniture Mart, said an increasing portion of the home furnishing industry's facilities was being converted to war work, but there was no shortage of home furnishings forseeable except in home appliances and lamps. Stocks of these, however, are adequate for some time to come, he added.

Gen'l Foods May Operate Wenner-Gren Cannery

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP)—The New York Times says the General Foods Corporation is taking over the canning plant established in the Bahamas by Axel Wenner-Gren, Swedish financier, which was seized by the Bahaman government after Mr. Wenner-Gren appeared on the United States blacklist of individuals and firms trading with the Axis.

The Duke of Windsor, who made his first trip to Miami, Fla., with his American duchess more than a year and a half ago on Mr. Wenner-Gren's yacht, was reported by the Times to be intensely interested in the continued operation of the canning plant.

Mr. Wenner-Gren, who was last reported in Mexico, has protested the State Department's action in placing his name on the blacklist as "unfair." The Mexican government has seized his yacht, the Southern Cross, on which the Windsors were guests.

The Wenner-Gren plant canned or froze lobsters and canned Bahaman vegetables under its original ownership. It is understood that General Foods will start packing crayfish or lobster tails at the plant.

Tire Manager

Pach Bros.

Fred S. Carpenter

Appointed general manager of the tire division of United States Rubber Company. Mr. Carpenter, who has been with the company since 1913, has recently been production manager of the tire division. Howard N. Hawkes was named assistant general manager in charge of sales.

Senator Predicts Legislative Push For St. Lawrence Seaway

WASHINGTON (AP)—Final congressional approval of the Florida barge canal and pipelines bill brought predictions from opponents that an attempt would follow to obtain legislative action on the proposed St. Lawrence River Seaway and water power development.

The House completed legislative action on a $93,000,000 authorization bill for the barge canal, gulf waterway improvement and construction of two or more pipelines. Its acceptance of minor Senate amendments sent the measure to President Roosevelt who had indicated advance approval of the proposal.

Asserting that passage of the bill had established precedent for spending money on projects which would not contribute immediately to the war effort, Senator Peter Gerry (D), of Rhode Island, said he expected the St. Lawrence project, which he also opposes, to be brought up soon.

Expressing the same viewpoint, Senator Warren Austin of Vermont, the assistant Republican leader, said he thought a $44,000,000 outlay for a high-level lock canal across Florida would be "wholly contrary to the policy of putting our money into resources needed for the war effort."

He had not doubt, Senator Austin said, that efforts now would be made to push the St. Lawrence project, involving an outlay expected to exceed $500,000,000 before a deep water route could be completed to the Atlantic from the Great Lakes and attendant hydroelectric power developments carried out. Engineers have estimated it might take four years to build the seaway.

Total Oil Stocks Decline in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported an 8,400,000 barrel decrease during May in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 524,356,000 barrels on May 31 compared with 532,556,000 barrels on April 30. May stocks were 29,689,000 barrels less than for the same month last year.

Domestic production increased from 105,053,000 barrels in April to 110,192,000 barrels in May, and was 6,784,000 barrels less than during the previous May.

May 31 stocks of crude petroleum refinable in the United States totaled 254,577,000 barrels compared with 257,761,000 on April 30 and 262,110,000 last May 31.

The bureau reported May motor fuel stocks at 94,029,000 compared with 100,170,000 on April 30 and 91,281,000 on May 31, 1941. May domestic production of motor fuel totaled 48,938,000 barrels.

Corporate Profits Generally Lower

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
June 30 Six Months:		
Am Br Sh & Fdy	$1.29	$1.86
E. G. Budd Mfg	20.69	21.94*
Lehigh Cement	2.68	3.33
Nat'l Malleable Steel	1.21	1.96
Westinghouse Electric	2.10	4.33
June 30 Quarter:		
Am Tel & Tel†	2.37	2.61
Mathieson Alkali	.20	.66
June 30 Twelve Months:		
Acme Steel	7.34	8.22
Cream of Wheat	1.83	1.86
Electric Power & Light	10.43	7.48‡
May 31 Nine Months:		
Hiram Walker	6.60	5.94
Pennsylvania RR	1.18	1.00†
May 30 Year:		
Endicott Johnson	4.80	4.80

*On preferred stock. †Parent company. ‡On combined first preferreds. §May 31 five months.

Export Advertising Agency Fosters Good Will Abroad

NEW YORK (AP)—Formation of the Association of Export Advertising Agencies has been announced.

The organization said it would assist American exporters and trade associations in maintaining good will abroad and would act collectively to further the good neighbor policy.

Thomas M. Quinn, Irwin A. Vladimir, and Arthur A. Kron were elected president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

Deficit Theory Exponents Hit By House Body

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Declaring the Federal Government should be put on "a streamlined all-out war basis," a Senate subcommittee today urged an investigation of the Bureau of the Budget and of committee complaints that there had been waste of money and energy on overlapping Government functions.

Chairman Millard Tydings (D-Md.) of the Appropriations subcommittee issued a sharply critical report saying the Budget Bureau not only had failed to carry out its legal duty to maintain a running check of the activities of the various departments but was being used to encourage a policy of mounting Federal debt.

With reference to conversion of peace-time agencies to war work, the committee recommended enactment of legislation authorizing the Civil Service Commission to transfer employees from one Government department to another, regardless of the employee's personal wishes, in order to utilize their services "in the best interests of the war effort."

Exponents of Deficits

The report, issued after study of 2,200 questionnaires sent to the various Federal agencies, asserted that "certain officials" of the National Resources Planning Board as well as some officials of the Budget Bureau "have been and are yet carrying on very discreet, but nonetheless pernicious, propaganda to the effect that there must continue after the war even greater mounting deficit spending on the part of the Federal Government than was followed during the decade" just past.

The committee named three men as leading proponents of a deficit policy: Dr. Gerhard K. Colm of the Budget Bureau; Prof. Alvin H. Hansen, consultant to the National Resources Planning Board, and Dr. Gardiner C. Means, "who seems to hold a sort of roving commission between the National Resources Planning Board and the Bureau of the Budget."

The report characterized Dr. Colm as "an able and vocal advocate of the theory of continued deficits," and said that during the 1920's he was a lecturer and professor of economics in Germany.

"The committee imputes no evil or unpatriotic motive to him," the report continued, "but it believes it is matter of great significance that a man of his point of view should be in a strategic position to shape the government fiscal policy."

Follows Keynes' Theory

Dr. Hansen, the report said, "is probably the chief exponent of the theories of Prof. Maynard Keynes of England who, curiously enough, seems to have had an important influence on government fiscal policies."

(Prof. Keynes is a proponent of deficit spending under certain conditions.)

Dr. Means was termed "another staunch advocate of deficit spending."

As an example of apparent duplication and overlapping fields in Government, the report called attention to the labor division of the War Production Board, the National Labor Relations Board, the U. S. Employment Service, Social Security Board and National Youth Administration, the Labor Department's Conciliation Service, Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wage and Hour division and Women's Bureau; the National Resources Planning Board and the Work Projects Administration.

The report also criticized many public relations divisions as "parasitic undertakings" devoted to the issuance of "propaganda," declared that Government office space was not being utilized efficiently, and found "a gross disregard of economy" in the maintenance of unnecessarily large numbers of duplicating machines and photographic equipment.

336 Foreign Firms Added to Blacklist

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has added 336 foreign firms in Latin America, Europe and Asia to its already lengthy blacklist, the State Department announced.

Of the additions, 239 were in the other American republics and 97 in Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Iraq and Iran. At the same time 43 firms and individuals in these countries were removed from the list.

Wartime measures prohibit United States citizens from dealing with any firm or individual on the blacklist without special license.

Joint Army-Navy Award Planned for Output Record

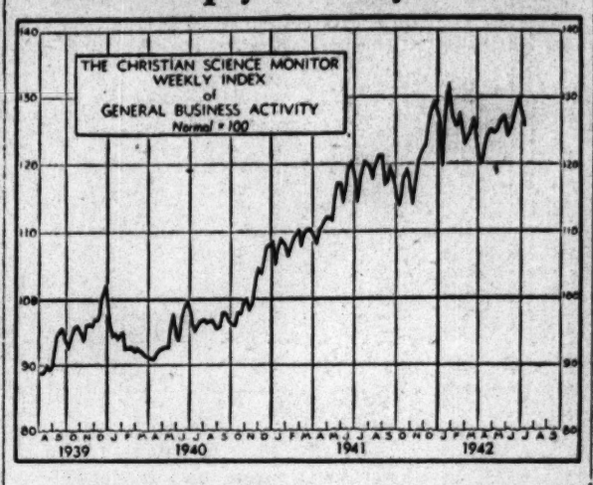
WASHINGTON (AP) — A joint Army-Navy flag, it was announced, hereafter will be awarded to war factories with outstanding production records.

In the past, the armed services have recognized such plants separately, the Navy awarding an "E" pennant (for excellence) and the Army an "A" one.

The joint award will be a swallow-tailed flag with a white capital "E" in a yellow wreath of oak and laurel leaves on a vertically divided blue and red background. "Army" will be on the red background and "Navy" on the blue.

Employees of plants winning the award will be given silver emblems reproducing the flag in miniature.

Monitor Index of Business Off Sharply in July 11 Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity dropped sharply in the week ended July 11 to 125.5 (prel.) from 128.7 in the preceding week. This compared with 114.3 for the week ended July 12, 1941.

Substantial declines were recorded for each of the three components. Although miscellaneous freight carloadings rebounded sharply from the holiday week and electric power output showed a modest gain, neither series recovered fully to pre-holiday levels. For bank debits outside New York City the decline in the reported total was considerably greater than usual for the week.

During the past week steel operations, although somewhat higher than the week before, were held back by scrap scarcity and repairs, reports indicated. In retail trade sales were found to be spotty, with vacation equipment favored, but household merchandise in the background.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*July 11 1942	July 4 1942	July 12 1941
Combined index	125.5	128.7	114.3
Bk debits outside NYC	134.5	138.4	111.6
Elec power production	115.2	117.8	113.9
Misc carloadings	126.9	129.9	118.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market at least temporarily "topped out" last week. Perhaps the reason was "technical," after the prolonged rise, or perhaps it was because inflation talk wasn't quite so rife. The steel workers didn't get as much from WLB as was feared (or hoped), the Bankhead-Russell bill for CCC parity loans was sidetracked, and the Administration appeared about ready to take out of the hides of income-tax payers what it had given away in wage increases. So the market had one good day and one bad day and the net effect on the average was about nil.

Minor influences on the market were the expectation of second-quarter earnings statements soon; estimates that reinvestment of July first dividends was not yet complete, and Telephone's report of $10.41 a share for the 12 months ended May 31 against $11.19 for the period 12 months earlier.

The 10-Year Cycle Theory

Some people anticipate the end of the long bear market on the basis of what might be called a 10-year cycle theory. The stock market declined from 1919 to 1921, from 1928 to 1932, and from 1939 down to the present. There was an unswing of the market in 1918, 1928, 1938; in fact, the jump in June, 1928, was something like the jump in June, 1938. The present bear market has run as least as long as that of 1929, which ran down into early July, 1932, when the signing of the Locarno agreement to cut German reparations to $800,000,000 and a sharp uprush in hog prices were used as explanations for the beginning of the recovery.

There is an interesting resemblance between the new War Labor Board basis for wage levels and the parity-concept for farm prices. Basing wages on the cost of living joins everything up neatly to create a permanent upward spiral. "Parity" goes up with the farmer's cost of living, which thereby justifies higher farm prices, which, forcing higher living costs, justify higher wages which, raising the farmer's cost of living, justify higher farm prices, and so on. No chart is needed, however, and neither do the increases have to interact on each other through living costs, which may be held down by subsidies of one kind or another. They can work as either competitive or log-rolling raids on the Treasury.

Why Not Higher Pay for All?

There seems little likelihood that the President will come out against "inflation" with anything more than words. It would now hardly be fair to freeze wages for other people at going rates after the steel workers have received an increase from the "little steel" companies. In fact, by WLB reasoning there seems no good argument remaining against a general wage increase throughout the nation once a year. Establishment of the cost-of-living yardstick for wages follows the line of Canada, except that in Canada it is limited to the lower wage levels. Above $25 a week it doesn't operate.

Classic statement of the week on the matter was the reactionary remark of WPB's Mr. Porter which broke up the aircraft wage "stabilization" proceedings; he said "the war profits of the aircraft industry are not labor's to demand nor management's to give away." That's what Inland and Republic thought.

Sudden reversal by the House of its Conference Committee and acceptance of the permission to Commodity Credit Corporatin to sell wheat for 83 cents (85 per cent of corn "parity") had the commodity markets guessing. On the face of things it looked as though the Bankhead-Russell bill to require CCC to loan on five crops at parity was sidetracked. But, puzzled the markets, is this price-lifting bill really sidetracked, as some Congressmen say? Was there a secret deal to pass the first, then later revive the second? Or was the Bankhead-Russell bill merely a bargaining measure—and, if so, how soon will it become clear what was obtained by the threat of it?

Inflation Threat Modified

In general, the week's news modified the "inflationary" threat. The WLB wage award was only 44 cents, not a dollar; OPA got a slight concession, an increase in scheduled funds from $115,000,000 to $125,000,000; and the Agricultural Appropriations bill went through with sales permitted of wheat at 83 cents. In addition there was talk that the President might make another anti-inflationary gesture, and the "leak" of the WPB award looked like perhaps an effort to anticipate something like quick action.

Now that the Federal Reserve Board has received the power to single out New York and Chicago for cuts in their reserve requirements, there is talk in the Street that the Federal doesn't want to use the power until it gets the markets into its own control again, i. e. reduce the excess reserves to a vanishing point so that it can control the money market with the rediscount rate and open-market operations. However, it seems unlikely that this could be done without some tightening in money rates, which the Treasury seems unlikely to countenance in view of its heavy monthly requirements for money.

The monthly bulletin of the Reserve Board came out with some interesting figures on industrial activity. They split the index between war and civilian output and show the following comparison with June 1941:

Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production

	June 1941	Now
War	32	88
Civilian	127	92
Total	159	180

Little Business Casualties Seen

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Lou E. Holland of the Smaller War Plants Corporation reminded little businessmen that this new agency was not a relief agency and could not supply "miraculous balm that will heal all the wounds" resulting from the war program.

"There are bound to be casualties," Mr. Holland declared, in a statement. "But this is not saying that we are not fully sympathetic to the problems and to the plight of small business.

"We are; and we believe we shall find ways to spread war work more extensively into the field of small business. I know, from my own experience, that there are a lot of small firms around the country which are thoroughly capable of doing many jobs that need to be done."

The corporation was set up by Congress with a $150,000,000 revolving fund to promote conversion of small plants to war work and assist them in obtaining government contracts.

Lumber Production Greater

WASHINGTON (AP) — The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended July 11 stood at 128 per cent of the average of the corresponding week 1935-39, and shipments 156 per cent. Production totaled 245,247,000 feet, which was 10 per cent greater than the previous week, and 9 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

House Votes Higher Excess Profits Taxes

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—A $6,143,900,000 wartime revenue bill was passed by the House and sent to the Senate after a last-minute floor fight which resulted in levying a 90 per cent excess profits tax and a combined normal and surtax of 45 per cent on corporations.

The Ways and Means Committee sought to have the excess profits tax raised to 90 per cent and the normal and surtax reduced to 40 per cent.

On the excess profits tax increase, the committee was sustained on a voice vote.

But on the surtax revisions the House decided, by a teller vote of 180 to 160, to retain the provision of 45 per cent.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina, of the committee, urged the revised corporate rates in the interest of the small corporations which were not benefitting from the war program. But Representative McLean (R) of New Jersey said the changes would "help those corporations which are waxing fat by this war effort."

The measure was passed on a rollcall vote of 392 to 2 The negative votes were cast by Representatives Oliver (R) of Maine and Moser (D) of Pennsylvania.

The legislation would raise about $2,400,000,000 in new taxes from corporations and almost $3,000,000,000 from individuals, primarily through steeply graduated individual surtax rates and reduced personal exemptions.

Shortly before the $6,143,900,000 revenue bill came before the House for final passage, Chairman Robert Doughon (D) of North Carolina of the committee announced that it had abandoned its previous schedules of 87½ per cent on excess profits and 45 per cent on normal and surtaxes for corporations.

Representative Harold Knutson (R) of Minnesota, a committee member, had served notice he would make an attempt on the floor to obtain the 90 and 40 per cent rates, but he said that the committee's new rates were satisfactory to him.

The committee took no action on the question of postwar credits for corporations based on their excess profits taxes—a provision once approved but later discarded.

Mr. Doughton expressed the opinion that these last-minute changes would make little difference in the bill's total revenue, but that "in the long run, our changes will increase revenue because they will let corporations continue to live and that will mean more employment and more dividends."

Committee members said the new corporation proposals, embodied in an amendment, were approved by a vote of 13 to 9. A previous attempt in the committee to do the same thing failed by a tie vote.

While members said they could not forecast accurately the change in yield, Rep. Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.) told the House Saturday that the changes would mean a loss of at least $350,000,000.

Under the proposal, the normal tax would be 24 per cent and the surtax 16 per cent. Present percentages are 24 and 7 per cent.

Thus, the heaviest tax bill in history, estimated to boost Federal taxes to the unprecedented level of $23,000,000,000, seemed assured of passage during the day and speedy transmission to the Senate, where chairman Walter George (D-Ga) of the finance committee has arranged to open hearings Thursday.

The measure would take $19 of each $100 of taxable income of individuals in the lowest brackets and $45 of each $100 of the taxable income of corporations, plus 87½ per cent of their so-called "excess profits."

Here are principal provisions of the bill:

Individuals—Present normal income tax increased from four to six per cent and surtaxes, which now range from six to 77 per cent, boosted to from 13 to 82 per cent, with the top bracket of 82 per cent affecting incomes of over $200,000. Personal exemptions reduced from $1,500 to $1,200 for married couples and from $750 to $500 for single persons. Collection of individual income taxes at the sources beginning in January at the rate of five per cent of the difference between the amount of each pay check or pay envelope and personal exemptions plus deducations for the pay period. The rate would be 10 per cent in 1944. All "withholdings" would apply against the next year's tax bill. Estimated yield from individuals, $2,906,300,000.

Corporations—Present graduated excess profits tax of from 35 to 60 per cent replaced by flat 90 per cent, with the "specific exemption" to which all corporations are entitled raised from $5,000 to $10,000. On that part of income not subject to excess profits taxes, a 24 per cent normal and 16 per cent surtax would be imposed on corporations with earnings in excess of $25,000. Present rates are 24 and seven. Estimated yield, $2,479,400,000.

Miscellaneous—Increased excise taxes on liquor, beer, wines, cigarettes, smoking tobacco, cigars, lubricating oil, photographic apparatus, telephone and telegraph bills, train, bus, plane and other transportation fares, and new taxes on freight and express shipments and on pari-mutuel bets. Estimated yield, $758,200,000.

New Freight Cars in Use

WASHINGTON (AP) — Class I railroads put 48,769 new freight cars in service in the first six months this year, the Association of American Railroads has reported. In the same period they installed 365 locomotives.

Aviation Official

Heath Studios

Ira J. Snader

Elected Vice-President of manufacturing of the Aviation Corporation. Mr. Snader, who was formerly division manager of the Republic Aircraft Products Division of the corporation, is Vice-President and a director of the American Propeller Corporation, a subsidiary of Aviation Corporation.

Business, Labor Groups Protest La. Shipyard Closing

NEW ORLEANS, July 20 (AP)—Business and labor organizations, and leaders of Louisiana's political factions were joined today in demands to know why the huge Higgins Corporation shipyard here was closed and what could be done to reopen it.

Telegrams to President Roosevelt and other top Washington officials, resolutions of protest, a parade of working men through the business district and plans for a city-wide mass meeting followed the Maritime Commission's order throwing 10,000 men out of jobs.

The Higgins Corporation held a contract to build 200 Liberty ships in the yard, which was still under construction. A new assembly line process eliminating the use of ways was to be employed. But Saturday the Maritime Commission declared the deal off, citing the shortage of steel as a reason.

Governor Sam Jones telegraphed Chairman Donald Nelson of the War Production Board, declaring "I am wondering if it is the part of wisdom to destroy a plant with such great potential capacity in a war the very basis of which is ability to supply troops with needed provisions of war."

A mass meeting of labor and civic organizations is planned for later this week.

House 'Gag' Rule Quickly Adopted On Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—The House quickly adopted procedure today which will prevent floor amendments to the $6,143,900,000 tax bill and then settled down to three days of general debate which will end with final votes Monday.

Chairman Sabath (D-Ill.) of the House Rules Committee urged the members to adopt what he said was "a closed, gag rule" to govern consideration of the legislation even though he said that he normally opposed such procedure.

"I have been informed," he said, "that this bill is not all—this is the beginning. In view of that and the fact that the Senate will consider it, in the interest of early needed action, I feel I should yield on my convictions."

12 Noted Chemists Will Advise WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has announced the appointment of 12 noted American chemists and chemical engineers as a committee to advise WPB on technical processes related to the war effort.

Dr. Ernest W. Reid, chief of WPB's chemical branch, said the committee would pass upon the merits of competing chemical processes and give the government the benefit of "unbiased, factual testimony as to which of a number of proposed chemical methods is the best to pursue."

The advisory committee will evaluate each new process and recommend adoption of the most meritorious ones.

Dr. Donald Keyes, head consultant to the branch and professor of chemical engineering at the University of Illinois, was named chairman. Among other members are:

Dr. Marston T. Bogert, Belgrade Lakes, Maine, emeritus professor of organic chemistry, Columbia University.

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, Boston, president of "Gustavus I. Esselen, Inc."

Dr. Foster D. Snell, New York City, president, Foster D. Snell, Inc.

Charles O. Brown, New York City, consulting chemical engineer.

Dr. Charles R. Downs, New York City, vice-president Weiss and Downs, Inc.

Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering.

Dr. Fred H. Rhodes, Ithica, New York, director of Cornell University's School of Chemical Engineering.

Nelson Rubber Control Attack Gains Support

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The Administration defended Donald M. Nelson's centralized control of the synthetic rubber program against a Senate farm bloc attack today but found the farm group strengthened by Republican support.

Democratic Leader Alben Barkley of Kentucky said he would fight a motion by Senators Elmer Thomas (D-Okla) and Guy Gillette (D-Iowa) to bring before the Senate tomorrow a measure to establish an independent rubber supply agency whose director would be given wide authority to facilitate the production of the synthetic product from grain alcohol.

On the other hand, Republican Leader Charles McNary of Oregon said he would support the bill.

Mr. Nelson has opposed the measure because it would divide responsibility for the success of the synthetic rubber production program. As war production chief, he has assumed full responsibility himself.

He has insisted he intends to do everything he can to speed the output of synthetic rubber from all sources. However, he has opposed the construction of new grain alcohol production plants on the ground that they would take vital materials needed in the manufacture of guns, ships, planes and tanks.

Formal Report

In its formal report on the bill, the Agriculture Committee said the "undisputed evidence" of its hearings was that: "The quickest way to bring about the production of synthetic rubber, with the use of the least amount of critical materials, is from the conversion of alcohol from grain or forest products to butadiene (the principal ingredient necessary for the manufacture of synthetic rubber).

"There is no explanation by any responsible official of why this country in setting up a program for the production of synthetic rubber gave consideration only to untried laboratory experiments from petroleum which will require twice the time and many times the critical material needed to produce the same synthetic rubber from alcohol.

"The only plausible explanation seems to be that the dollar-a-year men in the chemicals branch of the War Production Bord were fearful the war might end suddenly and that there might then be some surplus alcohol that would provide competition for companies with which these officials have been associated for a long period of time."

Shortage Seen Mythical

WASHINGTON (AP) — Elliot E. Simpson, independent rubber dealer and counsel for a House subcommittee investigating the rubber situation, asserted in a statement here that "there really is no rubber shortage."

"It is merely 'mythical,'" said Mr. Simpson, whose opinions on the rubber situation often have been in sharp conflict with those of Government officials.

Explaining why he called the rubber shortage "mythical," he said the stockpile of crude rubber in the United States was the greatest in history, that "millions of tons" of scrap rubber were available, and the Western Hemisphere contained "many times more crude rubber in mature trees ready to be tapped than is available in trees in former Far Eastern rubber sources."

Laboratory Yields

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported producing "excellent yields" of pure butadiene—basic ingredient of synthetic rubber—in small-scale operations using butylene glycol made from corn.

"The major problem remaining is conservation of butylene glycol to butadiene on a commercial scale," the Department said, in disclosing also the development of a short and economical fermentation process for making butylene glycol from such plentiful farm crops as corn and wheat.

The comparatively rare chemical has several important commercial uses, including the manufacture of radiator antifreeze and the production of commercial solvents vital in some war industries.

Southern Utility Votes on Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Community Power & Light Co. have been called to a special meeting at Newark on Aug. 17 to vote on proposals to merge the company and General Public Utilities, Inc., into the Southwestern Public Service Co.

The merger would form part of a plan of integration and simplification as announced early in July and which, the company said in a statement calling the meeting, had been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Use Sets Record in June

CLEVELAND, July 18 (AP)—Daily average consumption of Lake Superior iron ores by steel mills in June was 234,444 gross tons, a record, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

This compared with daily use of 233,541 tons in May when total consumption for the month hit the record of 7,239,788 tons. Because June is one day shorter than May, the total for the latest month shaded to 7,043,434 tons.

This brought the year's consumption to 41,960,455 tons peak against 36,681,083 tons a year ago.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	225,000
Previous day's sales	99,180
1942 volume to date	37,139,141
1941 volume to date	73,136,859

Light Bidding Lifts Leaders Fractionally

NEW YORK, July 20 (AP)—Light bidding kept the stock market on its feet today and enabled many leaders to tack on fractional recoveries after a hesitant start.

Brokers suggested the continuance of reinvestment demand, while simmering to a considerable extent, was sufficient to prop quotations generally. The market again was confronted with a slackening of inflation psychology, doubtful war news from Russia and confusing congressional tax shifts.

Speculative ardor was chilled a bit by word the President was getting ready to urge stiff controls to stem the threatening spirals of wages and prices. The opinion was heard, however, that strong inflationary brakes might result in healthier markets.

The list never displayed any fast rallying inclinations although small plus signs were the rule in the closing hour. Transfers were around 225,000 shares.

Shares in front the greater part of the time included U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, Continental Motors, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, U. S. Rubber, Western Union, Anaconda, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., du Pont, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, and American Can.

Under water at intervals were Bethlehem, Pepsi-Cola, Eastman Kodak, Johns-Manville, Deere, and Dow Chemical.

Doing fairly well in an uneven curb were Electric Bond & Share, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and Aluminum of America. Laggards included Lake Shore, Mesabi Iron, N. J. Zinc, and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Tend Upward

Changes slightly favored the advancing side in late dealings in the bond market today, but the trend was by no means uniform.

A few issues showed wide swings, mostly on small volume, including Australia 5s, up a point or so, and Rock Island certificates for 4s of '88 down more than 2 along with Consolidated Railways of Cuba 4s.

Holding some improvement most of the time were Pennsylvania 4½s, Louisville & Nashville first 4s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.

Unchanged or slightly lower were Great Northern 4½s, Rock Island general 4s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Montana Power 3⅜s, Western Union 4½s and 5s and Southern Railway 4s.

Sydney 5½s dropped more than 5 points on sale of three bonds but other foreign dollar obligations were generally steady.

U. S. Governments held about unchanged on the stock exchange and outside market.

OPA Weighs 10 P. C. Cut in Rice Ceiling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration is considering a 10 per cent cut in the ceiling price on rice at the milling level, to be effective by the time the new crop goes to market in mid-August.

The "roll-back," OPA said, appears to be necessary to permit wholesalers, particularly in the Southeast, to continue to purchase from mills and still maintain their present ceiling prices without loss.

At present wholesalers and retailers are covered by the universal price ceiling, with prices frozen at the highest March level. With millers under a separate ceiling, many wholesalers are required to sell at a price lower than will permit them to buy new quantities of rice from the mills, OPA explained.

Mill prices could be cut back 10 per cent and still reflect to farmers a price for rough rice higher than the prices provided for farm products in the emergency price control act, OPA officials said.

The revised ceilings probably will contain methods of determining ceilings on qualities or grades of rice. At present the order covers specified classes of rice only, omitting mention of grades or qualities in each class.

OPA expects to call a conference of rice growers and millers, probably in early August, to discuss the proposed changes.

London Mart Quiet; Industrials Firm

LONDON, July 20 (AP) — The stock market was quiet today with main interest centered in industrials, most of which were firm.

British funds held steady throughout as did home rails, oils and Kaffirs.

Some profit taking appeared in recently strong Brazilian bonds and Egyptian issues inclined to lag. Mexican loans attracted buyers.

Allen Industries Net Off

DETROIT (AP) — Allen Industries reported net income of $166,173 for the first six months of 1942, equal to 63 cents per common share, after $172,000 reserve for taxes and $25,000 for contingencies. Income for the corresponding period a year ago was $390,936, after reserve for normal taxes but before provision for excess profits tax. The company, which formerly made automobile upholstery and rugs, is engaged in war production.

Caterpillar Tractor Net Drops

NEW YORK (AP)—The Caterpillar Tractor Company reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $2,468,863 after federal income and excess profits taxes, equal to $1.31 a share, against $4,296,840, or $2.28 a share, in the first six months of 1941.

Steel Output Up but Scrap Lack Looming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—The steel industry is centering all its efforts on supplying increasing requirements for war production, the magazine Steel reports.

Production in the industry is holding as near capacity as conditions will permit, the trade publication points out, and the War Production Board is strictly supervising deliveries.

"Sheet production is declining and some producers are competing for both hot and cold-rolled carbon material carrying high ratings, to obtain allocation of semifinished to engage idle capacity on sheet mills," the review continued.

Pushing Ratings Higher

"Close control of inventories has prevented accumulations by some consumers while others had insufficient supply. In general, not more than 45 days stock is being allowed and in most cases much less. Increased demand is pushing ratings progressively higher and allocations cover the greater portion of orders.

"The most disquieting feature of the situation is practical certainty of insufficient scrap supply next winter, indications already appearing. Some observers believe the pinch will be felt as early as October. Current consumption to sustain near-peak steel output is using all available tonnage and insufficient reserves will be accumulated. Already melters who had been able to lay down some stocks are using them to maintain production."

Operations Rise

Rate of operations advanced ½ point last week to 98 per cent of estimated national ingot capacity, "only scarcity of scrap and necessity for furnace repairs" preventing a higher rate. By districts, Chicago broke its declining trend and rose ½-point to 102 per cent. Buffalo regained 2½ points to 93 per cent, Wheeling advanced 6 points to 83½ and Youngstown was up 1 point to 96. Cincinnati lost 3½ points to 88½ per cent, Cleveland ½ point to 94½, New England 2 points to 90, Detroit 4 points to 85 and Pittsburgh 1 point to 94 per cent. Rates were unchanged at St. Louis, 95½; Birmingham 95; Eastern Pennsylvania 96.

Milwaukee on Cash Wheat Embargo List; Railroads Announce

WASHINGTON (AP)—An embargo on movement of cash wheat to the Milwaukee, Wis., market will go into effect Wednesday, July 22, the Association of American Railroads announced.

This represents an extension of the embargo which has been in effect since before the start of the harvest season on movement of storage grain to all principal markets. The original embargo did not include cash grain, which is moved to market for immediate sale.

Under the extended embargo, cash wheat cannot be moved to Milwaukee without a permit from a committee representing the local grain trade, or upon showing by the company concerned that the shipment can be unloaded promptly to avoid tieing up freight cars. The cash grain embargo is in effect now at Chicago and Kansis City.

Railroad officials also announced that at the Chicago, Indianapolis, Duluth, Omaha, St. Louis and Buffalo markets, the chairman of the local grain trade committee would be designated as an agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission and have control over all grain movements.

Officials said this would make it possible to bring in grain from certain areas where there is great danger of deterioration.

Naval Shore Groups War Bond Buyers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A total of $6,782,475 of war savings bonds was bought by the personnel of naval shore establishments during June, the Navy reported, and the total of employees enrolled in the pay roll savings plan for the month stood at 249,355.

The June purchases increased the total amount of bond investments by Navy personnel since late last year to $29,750,000.

Charleston placed first among the Navy yards in the war savings bonds competition for June with a total of $326,081 which gave it the highest efficiency rating although Philadelphia had the highest dollar total of $734,400.

The 14th Naval District (Pearl Harbor) led the district competition, scoring both the highest efficient rating and the highest dollar total of $714,862.

Leading in efficiency among naval air stations was San Diego. Their sales totaled $82,741 for the month although the highest air station dollar total was that of $95,700, reported by Pensacola.

Petroleum Industry Research

NEW YORK—The number of research workers in the petroleum industry is now about 6,000, of which about 45 per cent are highly trained scientific men, Dr. Benjamin T. Brooks, consulting chemist of New York City, says in a report to the American Chemical Society on "Petroleum Research and the War." There are 583 research workers for every 10,000 wage earners in the refining branch of the business, or almost twice the ratio in the chemical industry.

The stock tables that follow list, in order: name; 1942 high and low; dividends (dollars); sales (100s); 1942 high, low, close, net change; then the same for 1941. Abbreviations: Nat = National, Am = American, Gen = General, Int = International, Pfd = Preferred, Cv = Convertible, Ctf = Certificate, Wt = Warrants, Rts = Rights, Ctfs = Certificates, Ex = Extra, Ex-Stk = Ex-Stock Dividend, Ex-Rts = Ex-Rights, Ex-Dis = Ex-Distribution, Ex-Int = Ex-Interest, Ex-Liq = Ex-Liquidating, Ex-Scr = Ex-Scrip, Ex-Cp = Ex-Coupon, Ex-Cv = Ex-Conversion, Ex-Wt = Ex-Warrants, Ctf = Certificate, Ctfs = Certificates, Rts = Rights, Wt = Warrants, Cv = Convertible, Pfd = Preferred, Nat = National, Am = American, Gen = General, Int = International, Ex-Stk = Ex-Stock Dividend, Ex-Rts = Ex-Rights, Ex-Dis = Ex-Distribution, Ex-Int = Ex-Interest, Ex-Liq = Ex-Liquidating, Ex-Scr = Ex-Scrip, Ex-Cp = Ex-Coupon, Ex-Cv = Ex-Conversion, Ex-Wt = Ex-Warrants.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Civilian Goods Exit in Mass War Transition

WASHINGTON (AP)—America's headlong plunge into war production has wiped out in six months the production of civilian household articles which last year employed 1,500,000 persons in 28,000 plants and had a factory sales value of $3,800,000,000.

At retail, consumers would pay more than $7,000,000,000 for the refrigerators, ranges, waffle irons, hair dryers and other items which have been supplanted by guns, plane parts, bomb sights and other military items.

Leaves Materials for War

This mass transition to a war economy has channelled into the war effort several billion tons of steel, copper, aluminum, plastics and other materials essential on the world-wide battlefronts, the War Production Board reported in furnishing the conversion survey.

The switch over was accomplished by WPB orders of the last six months. Already many of the major plants are turning out a greater volume of weapons and material than their peak output of civilian goods, WPB said.

(The conversion report did not include the $3,600,000,000 automobile industry employing 500,000 men and women, the $150,000,000 typewriter industry employing 15,000, the $250,000,000 business machine industry with 43,000 workers, and many other non-household goods industries.

Total Increased

(Inclusion of the three industries mentioned would bring the total factory value of converted plants to $7,830,000,000. About $4,000,000,000 more would have to be added if the survey included civilian construction, which is now almost entirely halted.)

Many of the items cut off once were considered essential, but when present supplies are bought up, WPB warned, "citizens will have to turn to substitutes or 'make do' with what they have."

Among the principal civilian items halted are radios, vacuum cleaners, more than 30 types of electrical appliances, household oil burners, refrigerators, washing machines and ironers, sewing machines, lawn mowers, most non-electric cook stoves and heaters, golf clubs and many musical instruments.

Industry's Pay Rolls At New Peak in May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20—Hourly and weekly earnings and pay rolls reached new peak levels in May, according to the regular monthly survey of 25 manufacturing industries by The National Industrial Conference Board today. The 0.3 per cent increase during the month brought pay rolls to a new high, 31.1 per cent more than for May, 1941, and 77.8 per cent higher than the level for 1929, the board reported.

Workers in the industries covered received an average weekly return of $38.93, a new record, working 42.7 hours at $0.905 per hour, the board said, recalling that this was an increase of 0.6 per cent over the average of $38.68 in April.

The board found that hourly earnings advanced 1 per cent above the April level, 13.3 per cent more than May, 1941, and 53.4 per cent above 1929, adding that since May, 1941, increased hours worked and rising hourly earnings have caused a rise of 17.5 per cent in weekly earnings.

Current Business Statistics

July 20, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Jul 11	‡‡128.5	128.7	114.3
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Jul 11	1793	3034	1931
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Jul 11	3687	3397	3074
Electric power, mil. kwh	Jul 11	3429	3434	3178
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	Jul 27	98.7	99.1	96.0
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Jul 11	855	754	876
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Jul 11	102	84	93
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Jul 15	3584	‡‡3548	3477
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Jul 15	2261	‡‡2262	2218
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Jul 15	2220	2069	2284
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol.	Jul 15	3070	2320	5330
Federal reserve reporting mbr banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Jul 8	6456	6469	5823
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Jul 8	25484	25502	23820
Investments, mil. dol.	Jul 8	21705	21642	18038
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	Jul 17	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Call loan renewals, p. c.	Jul 17	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c.	Jul 17	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	Jul 17	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	Jul 17	1	1	1
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	Jul 15	13903	13489	9648
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.§	Jul 17	4.04	4.04	4.0345
Failures, commercial, number	Jul 16	167	159	193
Gold stock, mil. dol.	Jul 15	22742	22760	22655
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.§	Jul 18	61.3	61.5	64.3
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.§	Jul 18	*2.00	*2.00	1.91
Stock averages, dol.§	Jul 18	37.3	37.3	43.6
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	Jul 18	1065	2763	3014
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	Jul 11	‡98.5	‡‡98.5	88.1
Farm products, 1926 = 100	Jul 11	105.5	104.9	85.0
Foods, 1926 = 100	Jul 11	98.7	99.3	84.1
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 17	167.3	167.9	148.4
Controlled (20 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 17	163.6	163.5	150.7
Uncontrolled (8 com.), Aug., 1939 = 100	Jul 17	177.5	179.8	142.8
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., ¢ per lb.**	Jul 17	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ¼ staple, ¢ per lb.††	Jul 17	.193	.193	.189
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack, Chi., ¢ p. lb**	Jul 17	.185	.185	.180
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	Jul 17	18.750	18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd., N. Y., ¢ p. lb**	Jul 17	.037	.037	.035
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., $ p. bu.	Jul 17	1.044	1.056	0.954
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., ¢ per lb.**	Jul 17	‡‡1.285	‡‡1.347	‡‡1.375

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary. ¶¶On lower issues. xxFive-day week.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 68-46	104.7	104.7	104.7
5 4s 54-44	107.7	107.7	107.7
1 2¾s 60-55	110.14	110.14	110.14
4 3¼s 67-62	106.14	106.14	106.14
1 2½s 72-67	101.3	101.3	101.3

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73½	73½	73½
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Am & For P 5s 2030	66	66	66
1 AmTOChem 3½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 Am T&T 3½s 61	107½	107½	107½
16 Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107½	107½
20 Am Tobacco 3s 62	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Am WW&E 6s 75	81	81	81
7 Arm Del 4s 58	106	106	106
8 AT&SF 4s 95	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 A C Line 1st 4s 52	100¾	100¼	100¾
5 A C Line 1st 4s 52 reg	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 A C Line 4½s 64	99¼	99¼	99¼
6 A C Line 5s 48	100¼	100	100
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	30½	30½	30½
6 Atl Refin 3s 53	104	104	104
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	86½	86½	86½
4 B&O 5s 51 A	29¾	29¾	30¼
7 B&O 5s 51 C	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 B&O 2000 st D	27	27	28¼
11 B&O 5s st P	27½	27	27
21 B&O cv 6s st	21¾	21	21¾
2 B&O 4s 48	85½	85½	85½
8 B&OPLE&WW 4s 51st	47¼	46¾	47¼
14 B&O S W 5s st	37	36¾	37
5 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Bang&Ar cn 4s 51 st	55¼	55½	55½
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	139	139	139
66 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103½	103¾	103½
2 Bost&Me 4½s 70	31¾	31	31¾
7 Boston & Me 4s 80	68¾	68¾	68¾
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 45	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 50	78	78	78
3 Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57B	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 Bur R&P 5s 51	34¾	34¾	34¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98	98	98
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	50	50	50
1 Cen of Ga 1st 5s 45	53¾	53¾	53¾
9 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s 82	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	77	77	77
17 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	89½	89½	89½
1 C&O 4½s 92	120½	120½	120½
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¾	101	101¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96 E	101	101	101
37 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18¾	18¼	18¾
9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	73½	73	73
12 CB&Q 4½s 77	88½	88½	88½
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58 reg	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 CB&Q 5s 71 49	92¾	92¾	92¾
25 CB&Q 3½s 71 49 reg	84¾	84¾	84¾
14 Chi & E Ill inc 97	34	33½	33½
4 ChiOtWest 4s 59	63½	63½	63½
2 Chi I&L 4s 56	47	47	47
47 CM&SP Pac 5s 75	13¼	13¼	13¼
10 CMSP&P 5½ 5s 2000	8¼	8¼	8¼
3 CM&SP 4½s 89 P	27¼	27¼	27¼
11 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	27¼	27	27¼
22 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	27¾	27	27
12 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38	38	38
14 Chi&NW rfg 5s 37	19	19	19
1 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	20	20	20
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	1¾	1¾	1¾
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20	20	20
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20	20	20
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	84	84	84
18 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 CRI & P 4s 88	23½	23½	23½
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ctf	23¾	23¾	23¾
9 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13	12½	12¾
1 CSL & NO 5s 51	86	86	86
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	108½	108½	108½
10 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
5 CCC&StL 4½s 77	44¾	44¾	44¾
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	107	107	107
1 Clev Un Term 5s 73	66½	66½	66½
1 Col & So 4½s 80	21¾	21¾	21¾
20 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91	90½	90½
37 Columbia G 5s 1947	89¾	89	89
2 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Conn R&L 4½s 51st	110	110	110
5 Con Rys 4s 54	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88½	88½	88½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 67	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Crane 3½s 56	100½	100½	100½
2 Cuba RA 5s 52 Ret	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	85½	85½	85½
2 Del P&L 4½s 69	105	105	105
5 D&RG 4s 36	14½	14½	14½
1 Det Ed 4s 65	111¾	111¾	111¾
7 Det Ed 3s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Dul Missabe&I 5½s82	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 El Paso&SW 5s 65	65	65	65
21 Erie 4½s 2015	48¾	48¾	48¾
9 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
9 Fla E Coast 5s 74	13½	13½	13½
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	103	103	103
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	79¾	79¾	79¾
4 Gt Nor 4s 46C	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Gulf St Cil 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Harpen River 4s 54	79¾	79¾	79¾
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¾	39¾	39¾
26 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	32¾	32¾	32¾
32 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44	44
1 Ill Cen 4½s 66	42¾	42¾	43¼
10 IC&CBL&NO 5s 63A	47	46¾	47
10 IC&CBL&NO 4½s 63	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	70¾	70¾	70¾
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Int Cit Nor 1st 5s 53	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 Int Paper 5s 55	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104	104¼
8 Int T&T 4½s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
17 Int T&T 5s 55	87¾	87¾	87
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 K C Term 4s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
47 Kresge Found 3s 50	100	100	100
1 Yoc Gas 5½s 57 reg	85	85	85
4 Lake&Mich 3½s 97 reg	77	77	77
3 Leh Val N Term 5s 54	44	44	44
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	36¾	36¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33¾	33¾
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	122½	122½	122½
8 Lou&N 4½s 62	91	91	91
2 Lou&N 1st 4s 2003	84½	84½	84½
2 Lou Gas&El 3½s 69	110	110	110
1 Maine Cen 4s 60	82½	82½	82½
7 Mich Cen 3½s 52	104½	104	104½
30 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	35¾	35¾	35¾
4 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34¾	34¾	34¾
10 M-K-Tex rfj 5s 67	18½	18½	18½
7 M-K-Tex 4½s 78 D	39¾	39¾	39¾
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	39¾	39¾	39¾
16 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	3¾	3	3¼
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¾	3	3¼
15 Mont Pow 3¼s 66	106	106	106
8 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34¾	34¾	34¾
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36¾	36	36
7 Mutual Fuel Ch 4s 47	111¾	111¾	111¾
10 NashChat&St L 4s 78	64	64	64
25 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
39 Nat Distil 3½s 49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Nati Steel 3¼ 65	103	103	103
3 New Eng T&T 5s 43	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 NJ Pow&Lt 4½s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 N O Pub Sv 4s 1952	107	106¾	106¾
3 NO Texas&M 5s 35A	37¾	37¾	37
19 NYC rfg 4s 2013	30¼	30¼	30¼
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 NYC cn 4s '98	44¾	44¾	44¾
3 NYChiaStL 4½s '78	88	88	88
10 NY Dock Co 4s '51	63	63	63
1 NY Edison 3½s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 NY G L&E 5s '48	112	112	112
16 NYNHaH cv 6s '48	39¾	39¾	39¾
6 NYNHaH 4½s '67	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 NYNHaH 4s '56	23½	23	23
5 NYNHaH 4s '57	8	8	8
5 NYNHaH cv 3½s '56	30½	30½	30½
1 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 NY Steam 3¼s '63	107	107	107
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	82	82	82
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Ohio Ed 4½s 42	107	107	107
1 Ohio Oil 3½s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ore Rr Lind 5½s 4s 46	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Otis Stl 4½s 52 A	100	100	100
1 Pac Gas 4s 64	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Pan Co 4s 42	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pan P&Lt 4½s 74	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Pan P&Lt 3½s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Pen RR gen 4s 65	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120¾	120¾	120¾
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 80	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	89	89
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	101	101	101
2 Pen RR 3½s 70	101	101	101
2 Pere Marq 4½s 56	85	85	85
1 PhilBalt&W 4½s 57 C	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	99	99	99
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	112	111¾	112
44 PhilRead C&I 5s 73	30½	30¼	30¼
4 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58 A	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Pitts & W Va 4½s 59 B	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60 C	34¾	34¾	34¾
9 Port Gen E 4½s 80	88	88	88
7 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105	105	105
10 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101	101	101
9 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Rio Gr W 4½s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
17 StL Peo&NW 5s 48	37¾	36¾	36¾
31 St L S W 5s 89	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 StLSF 4½s 78 cl st	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	24	24	24
36 Schenley Dist 4s 52	104½	104	104½
1 Sea A L cn 4s 45	8	8	8
13 Sea A L 4s 45 ctf	8	8	8
10 Sea A L 4½ 45 ctf	8	8	8
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	8	8	8
20 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 So Bell Tel 2½s 85	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 So Pac 4½s 49	107½	107½	107½
11 So Pac 4½s 81	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 So Pac 4½s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾
27 So Pac rfg 4s 55	89¾	89¾	89¾
10 So Pac gtd 4s 63	89¾	89¾	89¾
19 So Pac 3½s 46	94¾	94¾	94¾
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 So Pac&Ptr 4s 80	77¾	77¾	77¾
7 South Ry 4½s 56	107¾	107¾	107¾
7 South Ry gen 4s 56	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	100	100	100
22 Third Ave rfj 5s 60	39¾	39¾	39¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Un Pac 3½s 80	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Un Cig-Wh Stra 3s 52	102½	102½	102½
3 Unit Drug 5s 53	77	77	77
3 Un N J RR&Can 4s 44	94¾	94¾	94¾
9 US Steel 2.40s 82	104	104	104
1 Utah L&Trac 5s 44	100	100	100
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Va & BW cn 4s 58	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Virginian Ry 3½s 66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Wabash 4½s 81	100	100	100
35 Wabash 4s 81	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Wabash 4s 91	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Walworth 4s 53	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 Wash RR&Ocn 4s 2361	85	85	85
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	42	42	42
13 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
20 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Westn union 5s 51	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Western Un 5s 60	79	79¼	79¾
11 Western Un 4½s 50	83	83	83
14 Wheel3SU 3½s 66	87	87	87
50 Wis Cen 4s 49	43	43	43¼

Foreign Bonds

25 Argentine 4s 72 Pro.	74¼	74	74¾
18 Argentine 4½s 68	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Australia 5s 55	89	89	89
2 Australia 5s 57	89	89	89
2 Australia 4½s 58	81½	81½	81½
1 Belgium 6½s 49	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Brazil 8s 41	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Brazil C Rr 8s 78	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Buen A 4½s 77	33¾	33¾	33¾
15 Canada 5s 52	102	102	102
8 Canada 4s 60	100	100	100
5 Canada 2¾s 74	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Chile 8s 41 Pub and	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Chile 8s 41 Empl and	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile 6s 42 and	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Chile 6s 43 and	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Denmark 4s 62	88	88	88
1 Finland 6s 45 44s cash	99	99	99
1 Haiti 6s 52	89¾	89¾	89¾
3 Norway 4½s 50 48%	99	99	99
4 Peru 1st 4s 60	13	13	13
1 Rio de Jan 6s 49	16	16	16
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Sydney 5½s 58	94¾	94¾	94¾

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 1,899,000; previous day 1,697,000; week ago 3,383,100; year ago 7,194,400; 1941 to date 1,222,644,250; two years ago 915,-400; 1940 to date 1,178,913,150.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	131½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.80a)	37¼	40¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	29¼
American Equitable (1)	15¾	16¾
American Insurance Newark (¾a)	13¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	41¾	43¾
American Reserve	9	10
American Surety (2½)	40¾	42¾
Automobile (1a)	33	35
Baltimore American (.20a)	5¾	7¾
Boston (10a)	800	825
Camden Fire (1)	17¾	19¾
Carolina (1.20a)	23½	25½
City of New York	21	24
Connecticut General Life (1)	16½	18
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	35¼	37¼
Fidelity & Deposit (6a)	113	118
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	21	23
Franklin Fire (1a)	20¾	22¾
General Reinsurance (2)	39¾	41¾
Georgia Home (1a)	39¾	41¾
Glen Falls (1.60)	37	39
Globe & Republic (¾)	7	9
Globe & Rutgers	3¼	5¼
Great American Insurance	25¾	27
Hanover (1.20)	32¾	34¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	61¾	64¾
Home Insurance (1	24¾	26¾
Homestead (1)	36¾	38¾
Knickerbocker (¾)	10¾	11¾
Lincoln Fire	7¾	8¾
Marrland Casualty	3	3¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	54½	60½
National Fire (3)	54	57
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7¼
New Amsterdam Cas'ty (.67½a)	19¾	20¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	39¾	41¾
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	15¾
North River (1)	21	23
Northeast Insurance	4	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	39¾	41¾
Providence Washington (1)	15¾	17¾
Republic Insur Texas (1.20)	29¾	31¾
Revere (P) Insur (1.20a)	30¾	32¾
Rhode Island Insurance	4¾	5¾
St Paul Fire (3)	54½	56½
Springfield (4½a)	110½	114½
Sun Life (12)	180	210
Travelers (14)	413	433
U S Fid & Guar (1a)	32¾	34¾
United States Fire (3)	37¾	39¾
Westchester (1.20a)	39¾	41¾

a—Ex-dividend. a—Also extra or extras. b—Declared or paid so far this year. g—Paid last year.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	14¾	15¾
Bank of New York (14)	363	367
Bankers Trust (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	59¾	63¾
Central Hanover Bk & Tr (4)	89½	93½
Chase National (1.40)	21¾	23¾
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	23¾	25¾
Commercial (2)	34¾	37¾
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	14¾	16¾
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	32¾	35¾
Empire Trust (3)	32¾	33¾
First National (20)	27¾	29¾
Guaranty Trust (12)	1060	1120
Irving Trust (.60)	9¾	10¾
Manufacturers Trust (3)	21¾	23¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	53	54
National City (1)	23¾	25¾
New York Trust (3½)	64¾	67¾
Public (1½)	26¾	28¾
Title Guarantee Trust	3¾	3¾
(a) Also extra or extras.		

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	2300	
First National (5)	33	37
Merchants National (12)	240	260
†New England Trust (20)	1400	
National Rockland (2)	17	
National Shawmut (1)	48	52
Pilgrim Trust (6)	134	144
Second National (4)	176	193
†State Street Trust (8)	210	225
United States Trust (.50)	11½	13½
United States Trust pf (.50)	6¾	7¾
Webster & Atlas (3)	43	48
†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.		

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NT&SA (2.40)	32¾	33¾
Continental Illinois (4)	71¾	73¾
Pennsylvania Co (1.50)	36	37¾

Erie Net Nearly Doubled

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad announced its June 30th income was $1,484,313 on operating revenues of $11,494,254, against $577,151 on income of $9,251,288 the same month last year.

United Fruit To Raise Vital Tropical Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 20

Four Brazilian Leaders Resign

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 20 (AP)—Brazil's anti-Axis President Vargas has accepted the resignations of four key Government leaders whose reported coolness toward the United Nations often exposed them to criticism. There was no official explanation.

The four are Francisco Campos, Minister of Justice, Filinto Muller, police chief of the Federal District, Lourival Fontes, press and propaganda director, and Vasco Tristao Leitao Da Cunha, Acting Minister of Justice.

Alexandre Marcondes Filho, Minister of Labor since January and a member of the Chamber of Deputies when the congressional system existed, was named to take over also the Ministry of Justice.

Lieut. Col. Alcides Goncalves Etchogoyen, of the Brazilian Army artillery who also has served on the general staff, became the new police chief.

Maj. Antonio Jose Coelho Dos Reis, an infantry officer who recently was aide to War Minister Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, has become the new press and propaganda director.

Mr. Campos was the author of Brazil's totalitarian constitution which President Vargas put into effect in 1937, and also wrote a widely-circulated book, "The New State," which ridiculed democracy and argued the inevitability of totalitarianism.

Mr. Campos also organized the Brazilian green shirt movement, since outlawed.

Song Writers Face Extortion Charge

WASHINGTON, July 20 (AP)—The FBI has announced the arrest of a song-composing team, Channing Drexel Lipton and Meyer Phillip Grace, at Los Angeles on charges of trying to extort $250,000 from Louis B. Mayer, motion picture executive.

The FBI said Mr. Mayer received a letter postmarked at Beverly Hills, Calif., June 25, signed "spokesman for six," demanding payment by him of $250,000 under threat of death for noncompliance.

Subsequently a post card instructed Mr. Mayer to leave $250,000 at the desk of a hotel in Los Angeles, "for Robert Sexton."

On July 13, the FBI said, Messrs. Grace and Lipton called at the hotel for the extortion package and were arrested and both have admitted their full responsibility for sending the letters.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate The a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

FURS

SILVER FOXES Magnificent pair of genuine Silver Foxes ($130 Value) Bargain at PAIR $75 Shipped on approval anywhere. MILLER FUR CO., 108 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

PHOTO FINISHING

NO Free Offers! No Automatic Printers! Individual Attention to Each Negative. Roll Developed and Eight Sparkling Prints 25c. Immediate Service. Write for Mailing Bags. Universal Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Attractive 1-rm. and 3-rm. apts., all conveniences, including refrig and elev.; owner on premises. 686 Pavonia Ave.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

TO RENT—Cottage near lake in Monadnock region; good fishing; electricity, bathroom, fireplace, sun porch; frequent food deliveries; fine view. ISABEL BLAKE, Keene, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm; modern; fine meals; tennis, swimming; $18 to $21 weekly; also cottages to rent. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

L. I., N. Y.—MONTAUK breezes; famous for fishing, swimming, golf, complete relaxation; meals in patio; outdoor grill. Particulars P. O. Box 384.

REAL ESTATE

ATLANTA, GA.—Sacrificing gorgeous home, high location, 12 rooms, 3 tile baths, balconies, terrace, balustrade. "Stonehaven," Lakemont, Ga.

LAKE RABUN, 25 acres; will rent or sell in part or whole; will send catalogue. "STONEHAVEN," Lakemont, Ga.

ROOMS TO LET

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms; small apartments weekly; sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BOOKKEEPER-STENOG., preferably with auto exp. Call H. A. STEENES at SOMerset 2071 for interview; (Somerville, Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN, married, 38 years' broad business experience in New York City, now desires position on Long Island; my abilities and qualifications are: Executive, initiative, thorough knowledge of bank mortgages and other legal documents, accounting, etcetera. A. H. Becker, Box 265, Lake Ronkonkoma, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, varied office experience, seeks opportunity to serve; knowledge shorthand, income taxes. Box F-68, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER (Christian Scientist), experienced, good cook, desires position part or full time in small family; references. Write Box G-71, Suite 1580, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

OLD DEDHAM POTTERY
Exhibition and Sale of Rare Collection
All Marked Pieces
Bessie Howard Studio
18 Arlington Street, Boston Kenmore 5188

FOR SALE

$795 CASH—Steinway parlor grand at Howard Storage Warehouse at Hampden and Howard Streets, Roxbury, Mass.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 8 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

General Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

SHOES

CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-1400

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2078 daily, except Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
413 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 1345

COAL Koppers COKE WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts. Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
2104 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

Brownley's SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

HENRI & HOBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Carter Carburetor
FOR ALL CARS
Liberal Trade Allowance for your old carburetor
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
1716 14th St. N.W. NORTH 9300

Maine

AUBURN

Clean, Sweet and White!
It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

High Grade Coal Coke and Wood
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street

MAINE

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
SANFORD
AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-0096, 8 to 12 daily, except Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
34-38 HAMMOND STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
68 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 3192

LEWISTON

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6289. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARTER BRO'S CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE
DIAMONDS
WATCHES
SILVER
Wedding gifts emphasizing in design, quality and beauty, our leadership as jewelry merchants.

Our July Stocktaking Sale is now in progress
Save on New Summer Apparel and Accessories all during this sale.
Casco Merchants
PORTLAND MAINE

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR SELL A CAMERA
. . . inquire about our complete line of fine cameras and our liberal allowances on used equipment. "Still" and "movies" of all types.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE ST. PORTLAND

WALTER ENEMARK Co.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND

(Continued)

Victory - Service Star Pins Patriotic Jewelry Identification Bracelets
J. A. MERRILL & CO.

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 2 to 6 p. m. Saturday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dickson's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
Care of the Scalp and All Kinds of Permanent Waving
Open Evenings
15 No. Main Street Tel. 3850

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

For Your Entire
Hosiery Wardrobe
it is still
HARRY G. EMMONS
for quality!

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

DUSTIN & SMITH
INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
38 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

For Summer Comfort Select That Palm Beach Suit Now At
Farnham's
432 Central Avenue Tel. 230

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES and TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication, Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington Street
Groceries, Vegetables, Meats, Pastry
MOXIE! We Deliver Tel. 73

THE PLACE TO DINE
Doeris Restaurant and Tea Room
Centrally Located
Cor. Third and Central Ave.
Three minutes' walk from B. & M. Station
Delicious Food and Courteous Service
Tourists Welcome TEL. 616

LACONIA

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
607 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest models for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4:30 p. m., except Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
The Best in Repairing of Watches and Jewelry
Bring it in and we will gladly give you an estimate.
Your Dependable Jeweler
899 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

(Continued)

The Finest in Lawn and Porch Furniture
Be comfortable at home.
C. A. HOITT
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets

LEAVITT'S IN MANCHESTER
The home of summer wearing apparel and vacation needs. The right clothes for grown ups, women and children.
New Hampshire's Largest Dept. Store

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
180 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3930-W

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
833 SECOND STREET

JENNEY
We can help you take good care of your car.
Expert service, batteries recharged while you wait.
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
BROOK AND ELM STREET

PORTSMOUTH

At the
Crowley Corset Shoppe
53 CONGRESS STREET
you will find garments for every figure.
Satisfactory Fittings
M. M. CROWLEY

Light Lunches
Candies
Soda Fountain Service
at
MOULTON'S
"At Head of Square"

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2713

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
205-227 THAMES STREET

WICKFORD

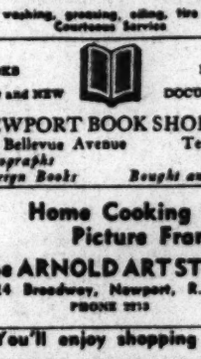
The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Crossword Quiz Answers



VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

Protect Your Valuable Furs
in our modern certified cold storage vault
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
221 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALex. 0060 Ivy 13000

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
603 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Hanbys
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
113 No. Washington Street

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1106 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
BUY
BONDS & STAMPS
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables

Repair and Remodel
YOUR FUR COAT
Now—at low summer rates
MILLNER'S
FUR SHOPPING SERVICE
Estimates without obligation

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

NEWPORT NEWS

Visit Our
SUN SHOP
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Avenue and 32nd Street

HUELLER'S
"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
Newport News Virginia

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 30188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG ★ STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

G. L. WILLIS, Pres. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis
704 WEST 21ST STREET
PHONE 72200

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX
FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1900

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

Every Purchase Counts.
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

(Continued)

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1013 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

- ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4296, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Leaside
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
104 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 3-6815

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0472 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Holmes
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
75-79 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4325

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

IT'S GARDEN TIME—
See our display of Garden Supplies
W. A. RANKIN LTD.
430-436 BANK STREET

Masson's
Fine Sweets
New Address
209 Sparks Street

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 3161. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kate J. Nicol
Swim or Play Suits
REDUCED
6.95 Now $6
5.95 Now $5
4.95 Now $4
SLIPS, Reg. up to 1.49, Now $1
Briefs, Reg. 49c
3 for 1.20
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
32 Bloor W.

"REMARKABLE"
is the word used by many of our customers when they see how our "REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning Process refreshes their clothes to smart newness again.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

STAR TAXI
ZONE RATES
RAndolph 5131

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

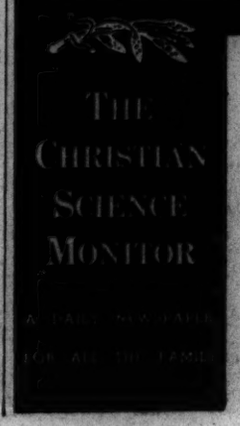
ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
+DOllard 6881

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
Coomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver
FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

SEE NEXT PAGE

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON



The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $.....for.....year of.....months, beginning with the current issue.

RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12

NAME.....

STREET and NUMBER.....

CITY and STATE.....

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8642 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER"
CLEANING

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear • Men's Clothing and Furnishings • Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burlwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON — Flat, unfurnished, bright, hall floor, 2 large rooms, kitchen, bath; close buses 27 and 9, tube; £80 p. a.; also furnished room 15/- p. w. 2, Auriol Road, Kensington, W. 14.

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 3 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY Brighten and lighten your black-out, by sending all your soiled linen to us. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 48, Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

POST VACANT

WALES—Required in October, qualified secretary (exempt military service) with knowledge of accounting; resident; Christian Scientist. Apply Headmistress, Claremont School, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

POST WANTED

LONDON, W. 4.—Part-time clerical work; book-keeping; experienced; Christian Scientist; above military age. A. B., 38, Beverley Road, Chiswick 1865.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike, quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Boeles. Tel. MAI. 2624.

LONDON—A large balcony room to let unfurnished with own bathroom kitchen. MRS. HAMMOND, 35, Colville Terrace, W. 11. Telephone Bayswater 2028.

LONDON, Residential Chambers, 148, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, N. W. 3.—Rest and study; special conveniences; nurses; suitable practitioners. Prim: 2890.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
Naval, Military and Civil Tailors
Also Ladies' Tailor.
English and American Uniforms a Speciality
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at
• The MONTROSE •
42, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Ness Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26, Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127.
Rents Collected Valuations

England

LONDON

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHITEHEAD
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6385
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

PHONES — F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS — CLERKENWELL 4040
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

T. F. WIDOWSON
PRACTICTAL FURRIER
Remodeling and Renovations
Expert workmanship at lowest possible price is still maintained.
181, KENSINGTON HIGH STREET
Western 5552 W. 8

Light Refreshments
E. RICHOUX LTD.
Afternoon Teas: Chocolate, etc.
Chocolates 5/-, 6/- per lb.
Post Orders carefully executed
86, Baker Street, London, W. 1
Tel.: Welbeck 3783

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691. Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:15 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Sports Wear in Large Sizes
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10—Tudor 1891
Agent for "Braemar" Knitwear

LONDON N. W.—Hendon

BURNSIDE Ltd.
BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS
LIBRARY
47, Watford Way, Hendon, N. W. 4. Hen. 2611
830, High Road, North Finchley, N. 12. Hil. 2177.
Branches at Blackheath and Ealing

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13 Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 8721, 6067

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
LEYTONSTONE E 11 Tel. Ley. 1131

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
609—611 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1360

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

DUBLIN

Pims of DUBLIN
Renowned Since 1841
for
IRISH LINENS and LACES
One of Ireland's Finest Stores
PIM BROS., LTD., GEORGE'S ST., DUBLIN

Switzers
LADIES' COATS
for MOTORING, SPORTS WEAR and ALL OCCASIONS. Fashionably Cut in the Newest Materials. Moderate Prices.
SWITZERS & CO., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
210, LR. RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
Head Office—26, Grafton St., Dublin
Branches:
46, Highfield Road, Rathgar
34, Sandymount Green
40, Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
26, Dublin Street, Carlow
42, Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
113, O'Connell Street, Limerick
Dublin

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"... Yeah! My wife makes 'em."

V-60-3/3 — Drawn for Office of War Information.

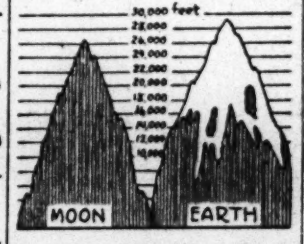
Did You Ever Wonder

How a Pendulum Might be Used to Measure Heights?

The period of vibration (the time taken by the swing back and forth) of a pendulum is exactly proportional to the square root of the length of the pendulum and inversely proportional to the acceleration due to gravity. The gravity increases the nearer we approach the earth's center of gravity and decreases as we move away from that center. Consequently, a given pendulum would vibrate slightly faster at the North Pole than at the Equator, the earth being slightly flattened at the poles. With sufficiently accurate measurements of the pendulum's swing time, made with delicate instruments, a pendulum can be used to measure heights by comparing the slight variations in the period of vibration.

How the Moon Mountains Compare In Height With Our Earth Mountains?

Although the moon's diameter is but a little more than one-fourth that of the earth, its rugged mountains are surprisingly near to as large as the mountains found here on earth. The Doerfel Mountains on the moon have been estimated to have a height of some

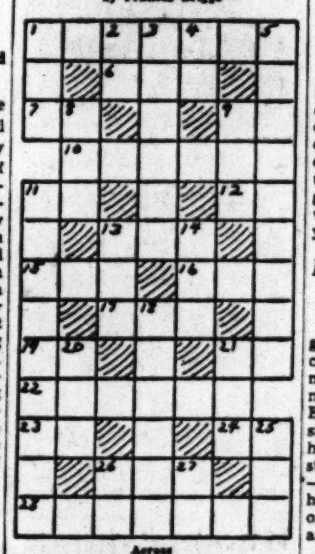


26,600 feet, while Mount Everest is only about 29,100 feet. And the moon boasts "craters" 100 miles in diameter, with exterior walls nearly four miles high, while earth craters seldom are more than a few miles in diameter with walls of much less imposing heights.

W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What American statesman was dubbed "the little giant"?
6—Jurisdiction of a bishop is what?
9—What is the Empire State of the South (abbr.)?
8—What is an exclamation of inquiry?
10—Opera "Tosca" is based on drama by whom?
11—What prefix is used to form transitive verbs from adjectives, nouns, and intransitive verbs?
12—Where is Carlsbad (abbr.)?
13—To stitch.
15—How many strings has a sonometer?
16—Tavern.
17—If you emulated William Caxton, would you run, act, or fly?
19—Musical note.
21—Exists.
22—A leaf hopper is what?
23—What is Latin for "and"?
24—Harney Peak, highest point east of Rockies, is in what State (abbr.)?
26—What is a semiarcuate, long-armed, tailless creature?
28—Where is the Sistine Madonna?

Down

1—A beagle is what?
2—You and me.
3—What was first name of Meredith, English novelist and poet?
4—French article.
5—Who have been called the "Brownings of Music"?
6—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
9—What is an immeasurably long period of time?
11—Who wrote of the Pentland family?
13—Ocean.
14—Irvin S. Cobb is noted as what?
15—What Egyptian king built the greatest pyramid, near Ghizeh?
20—What insect is famed for its industry?
21—Possessive pronoun.
25—Would you dine, eat, or pet a sontag?
26—Latin diphthong.
27—What ending denotes the past tense?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Auchinleck, Gen. Sir Claude (ô'-kin-lĕk') — British Commander in Chief in Middle East.

Deschimag (dā'-shĭ-măĸ')— German submarine manufacturing yards.

Kupyansk (kōō - pyänsk')— Soviet Russian town from which southern end of current German drive began.

Lishui (lē'-shwā') — Important highway center south of Hangchow, China.

Mesa Matruh (mē'-sä mä-trōō') — Strategic Egyptian port captured by Germans.

Romulo, Lieut. Carlos P. (kär'-lōs rō'-mōō-lō)—Filipino aide-de-camp to General MacArthur.

Saracoglu, Sukru (shū'-krū' sä'-rä-j'-ō'-glōō')—New Turkish Premier.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Belgorod (byĕl' - gô - rŏd)— City in Black Earth Area, Soviet Russia.

Damietta (dăm'-ĭ-ĕt'-ä)— City of northern Egypt.

El Faiyum (fī' - yōōm')— Town in upper Egypt.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=s in azure.

Kilt Is a Wonderful Garment—But . . .

People who like to cut a dash are going to have some difficulty in cutting their cloth to suit their margarine coupons. Scots people may be more fortunate than the English, for there must be thousands of Scottish households that have somewhere that noble, indestructible and everlasting garment —the kilt. And any family that has a full size kilt has a reserve of cloth that should see it through another world war.

The kilt is a wonderful garment —when I said indestructible and everlasting, I meant just that. It is a thing that will not be very well understood nowadays when clothes aren't made to last. There never was a more comfortable thing to wear. You might think a kilt would be very hot on you, for there are, I think, seven yards of heavy tartan cloth in it. But it isn't hot—not in summer, though it is warm enough when the weather is cold. It is perfect for playing golf in—such freedom, such a swing. You can wear it for anything because it never gets dirty; dust, oil and everything just disappear into the texture of the cloth and are lost. It has only one disadvantage—a very serious disadvantage anywhere near the highlands—it offers no protection against the midges. It is worse than that. Midges like a shady place. If you stand still, say, fishing in the Dee in the cool of the evening, you may feel some irritation and look down and find a cloud of midges around your knees. The kilt is no protection; it is worse, it collects the brutes.—London Calling.

Monitor Camera Club from J. D. U. Ward, Bradfield, Berks, England

"Granny's Teeth"

These unique steps known as "Granny's Teeth" are set in the wall of the Cobb or Quay, built in Plantagenet times, at the historic little fishing port of Lyme Regis, Dorset, England.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: "Onion growers ask the Government for aid." Come, come, men—you don't know your own strength.

Detroit News: A sports page photo gives us a group of golf champs' wives, those heroic women who follow their men to the wars, and have to keep all that silverware polished.

Daily Anecdote

Queen Wilhelmina's Question

It happened during a visit of Queen Wilhelmina to Amsterdam. Two little, fair-haired girls were going to present the Queen with a large bouquet of flowers. The girls were seven-year-old cousins, and in their pretty dresses they looked just like two lovely spring flowers.

As a last instruction it was impressed upon them, in case the Queen should ask them a question, never to answer in the negative. Not under any circumstances to use the word "No."

When the exciting moment had arrived, the two girls stepped forward and with a perfect curtsey offered the flowers to their Queen. Queen Wilhelmina smiled at the girls, thanked them, and then asked: "Are you sisters?" A moment of silence followed; they appeared slightly confused, then the reply came from both of them: "Yes, Madame."

They had obeyed the rules of the court.

In Lighter Vein

Always Happens

"Mother," asked little Peter, when the family had guests for dinner, "is the dessert too rich for me, or is there enough to go around?"

The Difficult Part

The two Negro women were discussing their financial affairs at a bus stop when one was heard to say: "I dun tol' my mistress that Ah wouldn't mind being so poor if it wasn't so inconvenient."

At Her Word

She: "You can take me to the dance on the pier tonight if you like, unless (coyly) you meet somebody more attractive in the meantime."

He: "I say, that's jolly sporting of you. We'll leave it like that, then, shall we?"—Grit.

More Than Mere Business

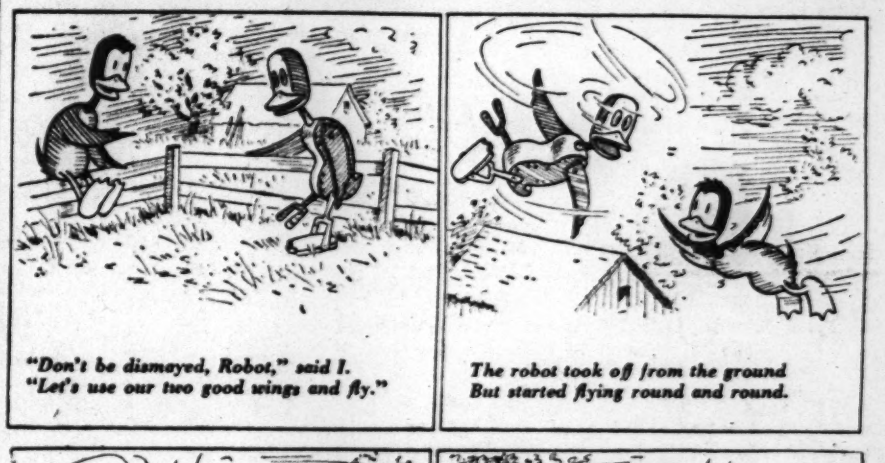
A worker about whom one hears very little, but who is being faced with difficult problems because of war conditions, is the traveling salesman. Many sales lines have been radically altered, others eliminated altogether, because of Government need and regulations; and his means of transportation materially curtailed by the tire and gasoline restrictions.

Many of the experienced salesmen are past the active military age. Therefore they are going along doing the best they can to adjust themselves to changed conditions.

One salesman, whose product has been sharply affected by wartime needs, was greatly cheered by a recent letter received from his company indicating a kind and sympathetic recognition of the situation. After outlining instructions and advice about necessary changes, together with the announcement of a slight increase in commission to help meet the salesmen's problem—with no hint of resentment or complaint about their own difficulties of manufacture—the letter closed:

"You know, as we know, that we are doing all we can for each other during these trying times. All we can do is to HOPE and PRAY that the war will soon be over, when we can go back to making and selling. . . ."

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Turn for the Better* By The Hagers



"Don't be dismayed, Robot," said I. "Let's use our two good wings and fly."

The robot took off from the ground But started flying round and round.

"It's no use, Waddles, I can't steer With just one foot. Please leave me here."

"We'll have to think up something new. Look here!" I cried. "An old corkscrew!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Home Again*

By Le Pelley

WELL — HERE YOU ARE HOME AGAIN, MR. HERMIT
YES — I HOPE YOU'LL ALL COME AND SEE ME SOON
BUT I THOUGHT HERMITS DIDN'T WANT TO SEE PEOPLE ...
WELL — I GUESS I'M JUST A DIFFERENT KIND OF HERMIT THAN I THOUGHT I WAS —
I KNOW A LOT ABOUT JUNK — MAYBE I COULD SET UP IN THE SECOND-HAND BUSINESS —
GOOD-BY — GOOD-BY —
HURRY BACK — BRING YOUR FRIENDS!
SOME HERMIT — ! GIDDAP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm in the Dog House Again—but I Like It!*

By Rodgers

I got to wondering today why some humans talk as if it's a terrible thing to be in a dog house —!
Shucks!
If you ask me
There are a lot worse places!
Yes indeed!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Conversation With a Sailor

A few days ago, when the Russians were still fighting for Kharkov, a friend of ours drifted into talk with a sailor on a bus. The conversation—we omit a few amenities and report the meat of it—went something like this:

Sailor: Folks at home still don't feel this war.

Friend: How's that?

Sailor: I don't know. I've been ten months at sea, just back a week and to me, Americans still seem asleep.

Friend: Some folks are, I know, but I thought Pearl Harbor woke most of us.

Sailor: I think it will take a bombing. And that could happen. A carrier could slip in close enough. You don't realize how big that ocean is and how hard it is to find a ship till you get out there.

Friend: That's right; I've been across a couple of times. But what makes you think we're still asleep?

Sailor: Look at these young fellows around here who haven't enlisted! And the guys who chisel on gasoline! Don't they know what's happening to the boys that have to bring that stuff to them?

Friend: Some of them don't seem to.

Sailor: I don't believe 5 per cent of the folks ashore really know what it's all about. Look at the strikes! And Congress squabbling about taxes and farm prices! Haven't any of those folks a son in the Navy?

Friend: Perhaps even that isn't like being close to it yourself.

Sailor: Yeah, that's it. The British know—and the Russians and Chinese. They understand that Hitler and the Japs are fighting for keeps. But our folks don't—some don't even seem to know those other folks are still doing most of the fighting.

Friend: Well, there is too much talk against our Allies.

Sailor: I wish some of our folks could hear how they sound to those who have been really fighting. Imagine these fellows with soft jobs, spending money all over the place—and sniping at the British or the Russians!

Friend: How about the U-boats; when are we going to stop them?

Sailor: That's another thing! Some of these landlubbers ought to stop burning up gasoline running to night clubs and races and get out there in the fog and the cold and try hunting those subs. There's just too many of them and the ocean's too big.

Friend: Well, there are lots of folks who appreciate what's being done. We know the Navy's got other jobs, such as convoying and guarding our outposts like Midway. Don't you find a good many who are appreciative and are trying to help?

Sailor: Oh, they treat us fine, and a lot of them are working on air-raid stuff. But they don't really feel the war. I'm afraid they won't until they get a Pearl Harbor closer home.

That was the gist of the sailor's feeling. It may be worth reporting, for it parallels the impressions of refugees, soldiers and newspapermen who have come back from active fronts. They insist that isolationism, in the sense of feeling safe from attack, is still endangering the United States. They declare the most foolish thing Hitler could do would be to bomb America; that such a raid would be worth twenty United Nations divisions in Europe because it would galvanize American morale.

We need not accept the belief that only by disaster can awakening come. Intelligence and imagination can take the place of sad experience. But Americans, just because they are farther from actual hostilities, have the most difficult morale problem in the war today, and must try doubly hard to understand what kind of a world they live in. Perhaps seeing themselves as others—such as our friend's sailor—see them, may help.

Decommission Them

Sometimes juxtaposition sharpens the meaning of news items. Two in this newspaper a few days ago carried an extra message because this:

> Profits amounting to $613,798 realized by a family of four by obtaining war contracts for eleven manufacturers on a commission basis were acknowledged . . . to the House Naval Affairs Committee,

was followed immediately by this:

> Young married men and youths of 18 to 20 will have to be drafted for military service before the war is won, Secretary of War Stimson declared at a press conference.

The message as we read it might be put something like this: Why not find a job in the Army for some of these profiteers? And without commissions.

Women in Khaki

The khaki of the United States Army took on a softer semblance Sunday, as it was donned for the first time in history by American women. Determined that there should be no justification for a "too little, too late" charge against the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, the vanguard arrived at Fort Des Moines a full day ahead of schedule.

Apparently these 800 officer candidates mean business. Carefully selected from the 100,000 applicants throughout the country, they bring to their new duties rich experience from previous useful occupations. At no small sacrifice they have left homes, families, and positions, to embark on an intensive training course, which will leave them little opportunity for feminine diversions.

Thus the Waacs are starting another chapter in the inspiring chronicle of American women's service to their country. They deserve and have the admiration and support of their fellow-citizens.

After listening to some of the Berlin propaganda broadcasts, a young lady of our acquaintance said she could readily understand why the mirror, mirror on the wall told the wicked queen in Snow White that she was the fairest one of all: It was made in Germany.

The Lady Next Door says she was surprised to find, since Sunday has become a day of rest on the Eastern seaboard, that so many people lived in our house.

Speaking of independent thinking and the ignoring of precedents, at Chicago the other day a youth named John Paul Jones enlisted in the Army.

Decisive Battles

It may be that historians, poring over the records of World War II, will find that the summer of 1942, while the most critical of the war, did not in fact produce its decisive battle. They may even agree that the battle that insured the defeat of the Axis was not one in which the United Nations triumphed but one in which the potentially most powerful was caught fast asleep.

For as Sir Edward Creasy chose the battle of Saratoga instead of Yorktown for his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," published in 1851 and now a classic, so it should turn out that the Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor guaranteed the defeat of the Axis. It was the fact that Benedict Arnold's defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga brought France into the American war for independence that Creasy considered decisive.

How long the United States would have remained a nonbelligerent party in World War II were it not for Pearl Harbor is anybody's guess. Perhaps not long. But it might have been a long time before the country would have developed even as much emotional drive as surged into being within a few hours on December 7.

But for decisiveness Pearl Harbor may have to share honors with that almost equally amazing thrust that Hitler ordered against Russia in his midsummer madness of 1941. Or shall we go back a little farther and ask who would be making the decisions in Europe today if the British people had not stood out alone against the German air might through a terrible year?

In a global war there may be a number of decisive battles the results of any one of which could affect all the rest.

Looking over Creasy's list, one is struck by the thought that the world's concept of decisive battles has been limited to epics of violence. There was Marathon, Arbela, Metaurus, Chalons, Tours, Hastings, Drake's victory in the English Channel, Waterloo and its prerequisite, Trafalgar. These are the nine that still look pretty important, out of the fifteen Creasy offers.

But they and all the rest were battles of destruction, as were the so-called decisive battles of World War I, which were fought along the Marne in 1914 and 1918. What the world knows today is that the really decisive battles among nations may be won or lost long after the shooting has ceased. The battles won along the Marne were lost again by stages from Versailles, through Manchuria, Ethiopia, the Rhineland and Spain. The lessons of that tragic moral retreat should help us to win total victory next time.

The Bookshelf

In Praise of Jefferson

The verdict of history is usually the verdict of historians and particularly of those historians who get to write the history. Considering these reservations, it signifies a great deal that the verdict of the biographers has generally acquitted Thomas Jefferson of the heated charges which whizzed around his head during most of his political career.

A particularly earnest vindication now appears in JEFFERSON (New York: Harcourt, Brace, $4) by Saul K. Padover. While sympathetic to the point of eulogy, it is at the same time persuasive and satisfying biography. It delineates the hero of the Democratic party and of American liberals in such a way that the reader acquires a well-rounded human picture of the man, his family attachments, agricultural pursuits, and intellectual interests, as well as his political and diplomatic activities.

Still, it would be pleasing to find more historians who could approach the story of either Jefferson or Hamilton, or both, with a detachment or objectivity which could weigh appreciatively the merits and services of each of these antagonists in the Nation's early history without feeling that they had to discredit the one in order to exalt the other. Dr. Padover does not offend badly on this score, but his sympathies are those that would be natural in a New Deal officeholder of academic background.

His researches are especially useful in helping to explain why Jefferson was so bitterly attacked in his time and was believed by some to be utterly slippery and deceitful. This arose partly from the sensitiveness of the property interests which he touched and partly from the fact that his effectiveness was in quiet personal contacts with a few men at a time rather than in formal deliberative assemblies. It takes an effort to imagine a leader of the cause of the common people who was not at all an orator or fond of public appearances but whose grasp lay in his facility with the written word and in his power to prompt others.

In nearly all respects Dr. Padover's style is smooth, easy to read, and appropriate to the subject. In a few places in the early chapters he uses phrases from current vernacular, evidently to give modernity to the story, but the effect sometimes is more like that of a slightly jarring anachronism. This is compensated f a few very descriptive phrases, as when he speaks of Congressmen in early Washington as being "furiously bored."

On the whole, the book gives a very complete account of Jefferson and in understanding perspective. T. N.

Our Readers Say—

Solution of Refugee Problem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For about 2,000 years a problem of utmost importance has confronted the world—that of the refugees, now merely the victims of Nazi oppression, but on the whole about 12 or 15 million unfortunate people migrating through the centuries again and again from one land to another.

A definite solution of the problem is—I think—a necessity before the end of the war. It calls for the collaboration of all nations, so that at the end of hostilities, long deliberations and conferences will not be necessary.

I suggest a plan which should be satisfactory on one side to mankind as a majority, on the other hand to the two kinds of fugitives as a minority.

1. For those refugees who do not wish to be assimilated and who intend and prefer to retain their own customs and habits, religion, language, writing, behavior and conduct: i. e., for those refugees who have wished for 2,000 years to live under their own laws and regulations, with their special calendar and festivities, and have longed for a country of their own:

For these people I suggest that all nations unanimously grant a country, separated from others, a land and place like a reservation. Then at last the unfortunate migrants will have their own home to work for and to live in, in quiet and peace without persecution. And the whole world will be liberated from a 2,000-year-old special trouble.

2. For those refugees who had been fully assimilated years ago, or even whose ancestors were assimilated 100 years or more ago. Or for educated, cultured people who are living and thinking like any other citizens in the countries of the globe, not as a separated minority, and never conspicuous in customs, religion, rights, duties and language, who do not desire to have special laws. Or for men who intend to become assimilated:

For those I suggest that they may be taken up as honest, esteemed citizens in the country of their option, with the nationality of that country, and given full equality of rights, duties, and useful work.

GUSTAV JACOBY

Camp Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada

Anti-Poll Tax Bill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is now pending in the lower House of Congress a measure to Abolish the Poll Tax in some Southern States where payment of same is a "must" before being allowed to vote. This has resulted in the disfranchisement of a great many poor people, and the selection of Congressmen from these sections cannot truly be said to be representative of the majority.

It seems inconsistent that we champion the cause of democracy throughout the world and that such a condition should be allowed to exist at home, depriving many people of their right to elect their representatives, merely because they have not the money to pay a poll tax.

Anyone who is interested in this fundamental issue should write to his congressman requesting that he add his name to the petition to bring this measure to the floor of the House of Representatives for a vote. The bill now pending is known as the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill (H. R. 1024).

Boston LOUIS DEVOLDER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Let Us Rebuild on a Firmer Foundation

American Boys in Far-Away Lands

The following letter is from Charles Sharp of Los Angeles, an airplane mechanic for Pan American Airways, who is doing work for the ferry command in Africa, near the port of Lagos, British Nigeria:

Dear Mother, Dad & Bobby:

Received your welcome package of funnies and editorial pages. As far as I can see none of them had been censored, not even the funnies. . . .

Last week I was sent up the line, about (censored) of here, to do some emergency work. . . .

Forty-five minutes after leaving the first stop the jungle turned to barren wastes and continued that way to where I had to go.

At (censored) there is a pet lion about 14 months old and the size of a St. Bernard. The first time I saw him he jumped up and grabbed my shoulder in his teeth, and pawed me all over. It gave me quite a start, but I soon found out Leo only wanted to play. All the time we were working Leo would upset our tool boxes, knock ladders out from under us, chew up our hats, and in general made a first-class nuisance of himself. That same night I had to go out to the car and get some tools when Leo slinked up behind me and grabbed my leg in his mouth. . . . Everyone passing through inquires of Leo and takes photographs of him.

The town is mainly an oasis for passing camel caravans. The people are black, wear turbans, some of the women veils, long voluminous "nightgowns" and heelless sandals.

All commercial buildings are of adobe and the one in which I stayed had walls two feet thick, with poles and matting overhead to support the sloping roof of adobe bricks. Our water was transported by asses carrying goatskin bags full from the wells in town.

After dark it cools off very quickly and shower baths are icy cold. The days are nice, very hot, 130 to 145 degrees in the sun, but much cooler in the shade, and inside the house you could not ask for more comfortable weather. . . .

Our working day averages three hours except in emergencies. No fruit is available but plenty of fresh vegetables which are watered from wells in town, the water being raised 50 to 200 feet by hand windlasses. Many horses, cattle, asses, and camels are raised there and during the rains a pretty fair crop of hay.

All of the lower-class native huts are constructed of a straw thatch, the floor being the sandy soil of the country. Fences around these houses are made of the wild thorn bush which has thorns up to two inches long. The better class build their homes of adobe brick, with walls 18 inches thick. The principal source of livelihood is livestock, leather goods and the passing caravans which go from nowhere to nowhere, traversing the sandy desert of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Some shade is to be found under thorn trees. These same trees provide the people with heat, furniture, and supports for roofs and frames for saddles.

Our beds were four-posters, with the side rails supporting rawhide lacing which in turn served the dual purpose of springs and mattresses.

In this country, women do all the laborious work of paving roads and making bricks, while the men content themselves with handicrafts, house-boy duties, and driving caravans. A man can have as many wives as he can buy and support.

CHARLES

From an Iowa boy, a graduate of Ames College, now with the A. E. F. in India:

Dear Friends:

It must be wonderful back there about now—with spring in full bloom. What a treat that would be just to smell the fresh green grass and those familiar blossoms. Even though we're having spring here, too, it seems very little different from the summer-like winter just past.

We've traveled many a mile on water since leaving the good old U. S. A. Our stay in Australia was interesting and pleasant; the people were most congenial and entertained us royally. Here in India, the atmosphere is different. Maybe that's the reason it provides so much of interest. 'Tis known as the land of mysteries but the country "grows on one."

We occasionally make a "trip to town" usually to eat, shop, and see a movie. Each is an experience in itself. The town is cluttered with shops and peddlers. Most of us have bargained for a few souvenirs, but these must necessarily be kept small and not too expensive. The cinema (as movies are popularly known here) is much more up and coming than one would expect. One in particular is definitely on the "swank" side—a good many of the pictures shown are of rather late edition. Smack dab in the middle of the main feature, it's customary to have ten minutes interval for refreshments, served by waiters who pass up and down the aisles.

It is very interesting to observe the natives—their variety of dress, lingo, work habits, and the like. Some castes are centuries behind. It's a very common sight to see heavily laden carts drawn by camels, oxen, or donkeys. The popular taxi services are native driven, horse-drawn garries and will transport you a block or a mile (in solid comfort) for a few annas (one anna is about 2 cents).

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Value of Freedom

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country, but he that stands it now deserves the thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered, yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly: 'Tis dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to set a price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as freedom should not be highly rated.—From THOMAS PAINE'S "Common Sense."

The Wide Horizon

Bio-Dynamic Farming

By Hayden S. Pearson

It is probably safe to say that a majority of city dwellers have never heard of bio-dynamic farming. It is a term neither very old nor very new. Farmers are just beginning to discuss it in farm-group meetings, Granges, and forums. It is more than ever important now that the United States must help to feed half the world.

In general, bio-dynamic farming is a method of agriculture that organizes and conserves the farm's creative capacity. In specific terms, it means farming by natural methods instead of using industrial acids, alkalis, poisons and drugs. It means working entirely with nature. The word "dynamics" refers to men's intelligent handling of soil and the increasing of productivity until a natural balance is achieved. It means returning all possible humus to the soil.

The proponents of the bio-dynamic theory believe that the specialization of American agriculture during the past half century has not been a wholesome phase of the total economic and social structure. They believe that farming methods dependent on chemicals are harmful.

* * *

Agricultural experts have developed a leadership in the last decade unknown in previous eras. Due to general economic conditions, disruption of world trade, drought and dust conditions, great groups of farm families have looked to the federal, state, and county officials for guidance. While the Nation's population was increasing rapidly and foreign trade was thriving, due to unnatural stimulation of war business after 1914, farms specialized in one or more crops, millions of acres were plowed that had always been pasture or grassland.

Bio-dynamic farming intrinsically implies that nature balances plant and animal life. Its philosophy is that if men did not interfere, nature would establish a harmony of trees, fungi, birds, beasts, insects and plants—and all the other forms of life. The fact that nature of itself usually will fall short of developing all the forms of life that man needs, and enough of them, is no fundamental weakness of the theory. Human intelligence, if correctly used, will furnish the dynamic power to overcome this. The average farmer wastes more humus than he returns to the soil, and endeavors to remedy this with chemical fertilizers.

Agricultural thinkers are coming to believe that a new philosophy must govern American farming. The name, bio-dynamic farming, may never become in general use. But indications are that farming in future must work with, and not against, nature.

* * *

This means, first, that the soil must have compost and humus material returned. The soil is our most important natural resource. Conservation of this asset must be a primary concern. Man cannot receive without giving.

Second, bio-dynamic farming means that soil will be used for the purpose for which it is best fitted. Great areas are meant to be forests; millions of acres will best fulfill nature's plan as grassland. Tens of thousands of share croppers' and tenants' farms will have a big garden, and raise fruits and grains, the food for the family and its livestock. It is a tragic misuse of soil that a farm should all be planted to one crop, and men and animals lack for healthful foods.

Third, as farmers come to realize the value of this philosophy, they will see that it means diversified farming, not one-crop farming. The basis of successful agriculture is livestock, rotation of crops, several lines of income, food production for the farm unit, plus a return to the good earth of those essential qualities and goods which have been removed as the soil serves man's purposes.

The soil is a precious heritage, the foundation of life for a quarter of our population, and the balance wheel for the economic and social structure of our society. The theories of bio-dynamic farming are in accord with a sound philosophy of agriculture.

Mirror of World Opinion

Ready for Sacrifice

The sacrifice for which the President calls the country already has been making in some degree and is ready to continue in increasing measure until the war is won. All it asks is that the Government use its authority intelligently to equalize the burden and distribute it fairly.

The American people recognize what they are up against. They are determined to do whatever is needed to assure the final victory.—*Kansas City Star.*

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